CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,256—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 31
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Oct.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
B. L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partlit	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
MIRZAPORE.	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne.	20th "
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Aderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

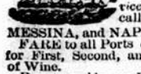
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.



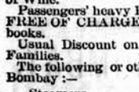
FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,295 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.
Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

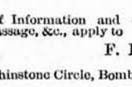


THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worlock, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 18th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th October, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 19th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 13th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House, Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINAHAN'S OLD IRISH WHISKEY.

Price Rs. 23 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.

Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 25 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

Head Offices and Godowns :—BYCULLA.

WITH HOAR AND CO.'S COMPLIMENTS.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

IMPORTANT DISPLAY ! ! !

"NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON"

PERSONALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR.

EMBRACING EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR AND TRAVEL

HIGHEST CLASS at LOWEST PRICES.

THE BEST VALUE IN INDIA

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above fund are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the BANK of BOMBAY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretaries.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli during the year commencing 1st January, 1891.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained from Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of Rupee one per copy.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Undersigned not later than 10th November, 1890, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, COL. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 6th Oct. 1890.

THE BENGAL TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN COURSE OF INCORPORATION)

CAPITAL—Rs. 100,00,000.

TO BE ISSUED—Rs. 50,00,000.

THE TRUST will shortly be prepared to transact the following business, viz ;—

To open current accounts.

To purchase and sell on behalf of constituents approved mining and other stocks.

To undertake discretionary orders.

To issue debentures in sums of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 payable to order or to bearer running for 3, 6 and 12 months, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. per annum respectively.

To grant advances on approved mining or other stocks.

To buy and sell Drafts on all the principal stations in India.

To conduct banking business of every description ; terms to be ascertained at the office.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Managing Director.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a fresh batch of First Class Arab horses has been landed lately ex. the s. s. "Pemba" and many other shipment are expected here weekly by every Mail and other steamers arriving from Busreh.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES ! ARAB HORSES ! !

FRESH BATCH of Excellent ARAB HORSES have ARRIVED per s. s. Pemba, at the well-known Commission Stables at the Bellasis Road junction, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Company's at present conducted by MESSRS. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD AND COMPANY, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Suleman bin Dawood, the well-known importer and dealer of Arab and Persian Horses. Excellent among these are Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies. Fresh shipments and among them of Budwin and other High Caste Horses will arrive every week by mail and other steamers.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ... Rs. 26
Six months ... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory : incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable," —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford'—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. de-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, ow Oxford Street, London, England.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	"	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	"	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	"	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	"	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from "	18
Gold Framed do. do.	from "	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from "	6
Silver do. do. do.	from "	5
Gold do. do. do.	from "	6

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

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This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medicaments are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co., Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co. MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co. UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2. Postage, 4 Annas.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

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TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690	0 0
"	1885	£988,156	0 0
"	1886	£955,039	0 0
"	1889	£1,101,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES-LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884	£5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	910
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	909
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
BombayCotton Manfg Co	800	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	880xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	740
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	745xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khanamn Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	162
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,61)
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290xd
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	250xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	310
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	600xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	10,000	200	200	10	210
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	315xd
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	90
Mahanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
apier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	£25	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	17

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Mahmudpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	410xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½xd
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	517½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90xd
Sabapathy(Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	600	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	200
	..	1,000	..	Rs. 80	620x

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£118	..	do.	400

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-12
China Leaf	"	21
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	20-2 nom.
Do. Old	"	20-4 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	20-11
English Sovereigns	"	13
Do. Dragons	"	12-15
Bar Silver 17 Beterness	"	106-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-10
Sycee Silver	"	109 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chilka (s), from Calcutta ; and Patna (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; and Megna (s), Rangoon, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Patna entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Busheer and s.s. Kt. of St. John left it on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., to-morrow, the 17th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 11th October, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 20,671, in receipts.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Balla Jannoo, residing at Chickulwady, reports the theft of several gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 77, from a box in his room, during his absence on Tuesday last.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A woman, named Gaya, residing at Girgaum Road, reports that her servant, named Piria, absconded on the 6th instant after committing the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 120, from a cupboard in complainant's room.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gopal Balaji, aged 15 years, a mill-hand employed in the Suspal Mill, situated on the Kala Chowki Road, got strangled by a rope of some machinery giving way and encircling the unfortunate boy's neck. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital yesterday evening, where he is at present lying in a critical condition.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Inspector Cobb yesterday,charged Issub Ameerkhan, a notorious gambler, and Rustom Mudarkhan, before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming, in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora, on Tuesday evening last, with cards and money. The two accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Issub Ameerkhan, on admitting several previous convictions for a similar offence, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the other man was fined Rs. 5.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Hooseinsha Bahadoorsha, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing a purse, containing six pies from the pocket of Marootee Patloo, while standing in a crowd, at the Null Bazaar, on Tuesday evening last. The accused was arrested in the act, and made over to the police, with the stolen property in his possession. Hooseinsha Bahadursha was convicted, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OBSTREPEROUS MENDICANT.—Guriah Bapu was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, with assaulting a victoria-driver, at Pydownie, last Tuesday night, and with obstructing a police officer, in the execution of his duty, while making an arrest. The accused could only call to mind drinking freely on the evening in question, and thought it was scarcely reasonable to be taken to task for acts committed while in a state of inebriation. His Worship sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B. B. AND C. I. BAND.—The following programme of music will be played at the Yacht Club this evening, and the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on Saturday evening :—

Lancers.....The Pirates of Penzance...D'Albert.
Overture ...La Fidele Bergere .....Adam.
Valse.....Night and Morn .....Bucalossi.
Selection ...Remi. of Ireland.....Godfrey.
Valse.....At the Ferry .....Godfrey.
Polka .....Chic .....Luke Wheeler.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at 5-45, this evening :—

Lancers.....The Gondoliers.....P. Bucalossi.
Selection .....Norma .....Bellini.
Valse .....Les Pres St. Gervais (from Lecoq's Operas) .....Dufils.
New Dance .....The Chorolista.....E. Scott.
Mazurka .....Lieb und Treu.....Fahrbach
Zo Galop.....Solomon.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—An aerated-water manufacturer in the Fort, named Koda Dad Kaikhusru, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, charged Sitaram Hurri, one of his workmen, with misappropriating certain empty bottles. The case, as stated by Inspector MacCubbin, was that accused, being entrusted with certain empty soda-water bottles, sold them for Rs. 1-10 on his own account. Accused was an old offender. His Worship, therefore, thought it necessary to impose the severe punishment of three months' rigorous imprisonment on him.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The case in which Mahomed Tar and Khoja Husain, two Afghans, were charged with attempting to break into a Marwaree's shop, at Gungalpoora, near the Jail Road, was yesterday proceeded with before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, when the evidence of Inspector Nolan was recorded, describing the manner of arrest, &c. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the charge was false and was the outcome of the spite of police havildar Amanathkhan, with whom they had had an altercation some time previously. As they had witnesses to produce for the defence his Worship adjourned the case till to-day, at half-past eleven o'c'ock.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—A Hindu woman, Bhima Bai, aged 30 years, appeared yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged one Kasu and two others with locking her in the chawl she occupied in Kalbadavie, about three weeks ago. The complainant, wanting to go to her husband, who was at his workshop, at about 10 p. m., could not undo the bolt fastened on the outside, and had to be released by a neighbour, named Gunga. On getting outside she abused the unknown mischief-makers, whereupon the three accused rushed upon and assaulted her. In defence it was elicited that complainant was greatly addicted to habits of intemperance and that her conduct was not particularly good. The accused were discharged.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Middle Colaba, respecting the death of Nunsee, a young woman, aged 16 years. Deceased was the wife of one Rutton Jairam, a butler in the service of Mr. Leuba, and lived with him in the servants' quarters of his master's bungalow, at Colaba. Half an hour after midnight the husband of the deceased and the other servants went to their respective rooms, when the husband found the deceased missing. A search was made, but she could nowhere be found. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning her dead body was found lying amongst the rocks in the sea. The body was dressed in a *cholee* and *sarree*. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was " that the death of Nunsee was caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances she was drowned there is no evidence to say. "

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb brought up on remand and charged a notorious character, named Shunker Bhow, with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of keys, gold beads,and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 3-7, the property of Krishna Bhow, a grocery shop-keeper at Cammateepoora, on the night of the 10th instant. The accused, it appears, wrenched two iron bars from a back window of the complainant's shop, and entering it committed the theft. While making off with the stolen property he was arrested by a neighbour, and handed over to the police, who found the stolen property in his possession. The accused, on admitting his two previous convictions, and pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a young woman, named Miss Peters,charged a young man, named Hickey, with writing intimidating letters, threatening to expose her character ; the parties having, about two months ago, appeared under similar grounds before his Worship, and promised not to molest one another. Mr. Turner, the solicitor, who defended the accused, agreed that a like compromise should, if possible, be effected again, more especially as the parties were related. Miss Peters' father having married twice, his second wife being Hickey's sister-in-law. On counsel for the accused reading the letter produced by Miss Peters, it was naturally agreed, as suggested by his Worship, to retire into chambers, and reconcile matters, and this desirable result was brought about after 15 minutes' consultation, both the parties leaving the court apparently satisfied.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, when the following special resolution, passed at a meeting held on the 27th ult., was confirmed :—That article 114 of the Articles of Association be amended by the addition of the following words after the words " Fixed by the Board" :—" The board may also from time to time depute any one or two of its members to proceed on tour for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the factories of the company, or any one or more of them, or for any other purpose which the board may deem advisable in the interests of the company, and the remuneration of each director so proceeding on tour until fixed in the manner provided in article No. 94 hereof, shall be Rs. 30 per day for every day he shall be absent from Bombay, in addition to his travelling expenses." The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The case in which a Goanese, named Sebastian Fernandez, was charged with attempting to murder another Goanese Aravuejo, in Sonapore Lane, Dhobie Talao, at the Assagao Club, on the 23rd August last, was proceeded with before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sweeney, conducted the prosecution. Prisoner was defended by Mr. DeSouza. Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, examined as to the state of the complainant on admission into the hospital, said : He was in a very weak, though conscious, condition. He had all his clothes stained with blood, and bled profusely from three deep wounds on his face. The case was thought hopeless. The man is still an indoor patient, and will continue to be paralysed on the left side of his face. The wounds were likely to be caused by the chopper produced in Court. Complainant's face is permanently disfigured, and he is likely to lose his left eye. He is out of danger now. The evidence of a Parsee shopkeeper, who lived opposite the scene of the occurrence, and another Goanese, a member of the club, was recorded, and the further hearing of the case adjourned for a fortnight to allow of Dr. Sidney-Smith, the Police Surgeon,carefully observing and certifying as to the state of the mind of the accused. The daughter of the accused was permitted by his Worship to take over from the police, in the presence of the accused, and with his consent, certain keys of boxes, in which, it is believed, accused has Rs. 900 stowed away.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a special sitting of the Court during the vacation, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley heard the following, among other matters, yesterday :—

RE GORDHANDAS POONJA.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., opposed the application, remarking that his clients had obtained a decree in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 1,179, which the insolvent had not yet satisfied. The suit was brought for recovery of the amount of deficiency on a consignment of wool, for which the insolvent had drawn the full amount from Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

The insolvent, in answer to the Commissioner, admitted that he had not lodged any books of account in the office of the Official Assignee.

His lordship refused to entertain an application for an interim order until the insolvent had lodged his account books with the Official Assignee.

RE MANSING TIKARAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker applied for an adjudication in insolvency in this case. Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. After some discussion his lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors of the insolvents to show cause why an order of adjudication in insolvency should not be made.

RE KESHEOJEE TOOLSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for Kubhibai, daughter of the second insolvent, moved that she may be examined under section 64 of the Insolvency Act, as she intended to leave Bombay for Cutch owing to the illness of her mother-in-law. Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, in refusing the application, remarked that she would be able to return from Cutch when her attendance was required

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved afterwards for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the case, was down in the opposed list, and was not likely to be reached for some time. His Lordship granted the insolvents an extension of their interim order for three months.

RE PURSHOTUM OODHOWJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MICHAEL SPITERE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE VENAYEK SAKHARAM PARATKER.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, his lordship granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge in this case also.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for not filing their schedules within thirty days :—Mahomedali Khaubhoy Bora and others ; Rahimtulla Jaitta Cutchi and another ; and Heptoola Shaik Abdulali Patharia.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Henry Lionel Beale ; Gopaljee Canjee and others ; Hajee Osman Hajee Salemahomad ; Jaffer Myrao Khoja ; Saiyad Essufali Shumshereali ; Gavrishunker Jaishunker ; Hardeo Tullakchand Joshi ; Jamsetjee Rastunjee Daruvalla ; Gabriel *alias* De Silva ; Janardhun Raghunath Satpati ; Goolam Nabi Goolam Hoosein ; and Thomas George Swinden.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. KENNEDY in giving judgment in the case against the proprietor and editor of the *Tribune* for defamation of Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, said that the accused were guilty of libels affecting the reputation of Mr. Warburton and of his mother, but with regard to the other charges " After hearing the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and comparing the evidence given by Mr. Warburton and Mr. Richardson with the statement of Mussammat Ved Kour and Abnashi, and after carefully testing the evidence by the general probability of the case, I was not satisfied that such a *prima facie* case was made out as would have justified me in framing charges against the accused." The judgment then proceeds to discuss the nature of the libels. It describes them as grave and scandalous imputations not justified by the argument of those that edited the paper, that they only published them to correct a previous error describing Mr. Warburton as a European or Eurasian. Not only was the imputation utterly false, but the offensive epithet was inserted repeatedly, as though the editor gloated over the use of the word. The Court could not admit the plea that the editor, not being a European, could hardly appreciate the opprobrious nature of the term used, as the editor was evidently exceptionally conversant with English. The Court therefore finds the editor of the *Tribune* guilty. With regard to Sirdar Dyal Singh, the proprietor of the *Tribune*, the Court finds him not guilty with respect to the charge of printing or publishing libels or abetment, because the evidence showed he had no control over the editor in this matter. But as regards the selling or offering for sale printed papers containing defamatory matter the evidence shewed that Mr. Russel had bought these papers at the *Tribune* office in August. As these were published in June,and the *Tribune* office was the Sirdar's property, and the staff his paid servants, it is obvious he was guilty of intentionally aiding the sale of the papers containing the libel. The Court therefore sentenced the proprietor to a fine of Rs. 2,500 and the editor to a fine of Rs. 1,000. The former paid and left the Court. The latter was detained in Court for a time, till money could be obtained.

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce will be, it is stated,appealed to, to take an even firmer position in regard to the introduction of the decimal system into the curriculum of schools. It is well known that many eminent commercial authorities aver that the system has an immense superiority over the complicated and often locally diverse method of calculation that prevails at present. Their position has, of course, received an intensified importance by the very definite action which the teachers in certain large centres have taken.

" IT were better to be unborn than untaught." If you don't know the use and value of SAPOLIO learn at once. It lightens house work. Agents—BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

THE *Dinbundhu* remarks :—Mr. C. P. Cooper, our much esteemed and popular Chief Presidency Magistrate, we are very glad to learn, has been allowed one year's extension from December next. Mr. Cooper's long experience, extending over 18 years in this city, his judicial patience, his legal training as a barrister-at-law ; his intimate acquaintance with the character, manners and customs of the people ; his conscientious discharge of his duties ; and his thorough mastery of the marine laws,—admirably fit him for the high post which he has filled for so many years with credit to himself and with the greatest advantage to the public, who have great confidence in his judgments. He is always very considerate, ready to listen patiently to all complaints, but slow to condemn. He has his failing, for no man is free from them, but of which, as Goldsmith would say, " even his failings leaned on virtue's side." We think it will be a very fitting honor to confer the title of C. I. E. upon so deserving a state official as Mr. C. P. Cooper, in recognition of his meritorious services, and we hope to see his name in the new year's list of honours. One of our retired Magistrates is a C. I. E., and as perhaps Mr. Cooper may not like to be with us for many more years, it is time now that his services may be appreciated as we suggest.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—The Factory Commission has commenced its operations in Bombay with commendable promptness. The members—Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, president, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, Mr Mahomad Hoosen, and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee—met at the Secretariat on the 4th instant and settled the preliminaries. They have decided to hold enquiries only at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, possibly Agra, and Calcutta. It is yet premature to say anything about the character of the evidence. One thing is certain—that the Commission have set about their work in a thorough-going, business-like way.

The *Dinbundhu*, a journal devoted to the interest of the working classes, observes :—The programme of work laid down by the Commission is very clear and precise, and leaves nothing more to be desired, as the sole object of it seems to be to make thorough and shifting enquiries in order to obtain full information with reference to the several points specified by Government.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* heartily denounces the constitution of and the procedure adopted by the Commission, and winds up with the remarks :—Under the circumstances we must characterise the body as an enlightened inquisition rather than an open commission which is not afraid to sit in the fierce light of healthy public criticism. Its evidence must be received with suspicion. It is to be hoped that the local Association will not only be alert, but ready to enter its stoutest protest at the proper time against this objectionable hole-and-corner inquiry. We cannot avoid the suspicion that it is simply a blind to register the conclusions, on the lines of which the Government of India, under coercion from the Secretary of State, who is in the thumb of the Manchester Philistines, has, perhaps, already secretly determined to amend the Factories Bill.

Says the *Indian Spectator* :—Now that the Factory Commission is sitting, we think it desirable that the Commission should prosecute its researches into two matters which press closely upon the well-being of the operatives, the one being the question of fines and the other unclaimed wages. We are glad to notice that it has been established on the evidence of the hands before the Commission, that it is the common practice to fine the hands one day's pay for each day's absence without leave, and that absence without leave for more than three days is folllowed by forfeiture of all the pay due. It has also been proved that it is the common practice not to pay the hands till the end of the third week of the month following that in the pay-sheet. That is, the hands, when they get their month's pay, have at least seven weeks', and often two months' pay due to them. What wonder, then, that they are forced into the hands of the moneylender, to whom they have to pay interest for their petty advances at the rate of 75 per cent. per annum ? It is distressful, when one has at times to be present in the Small Causes Court, to notice the frequency with which the judgment-debtors in the witness box admit that they are mill hands, that they have agreed to pay interest at the rate of one anna per rupee per month, beg to be allowed to repay by instalments, and are ordered to pay Rs. 3 per month, equal to a fourth of their monthly pay.

THE WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—The whole educated native community of this Presidency is under deep obligations to the retiring Professor. His high personal character and inspiring example, his wide culture and liberal sympathies, his fearless and willing advocacy of our claims to justice, and his sincere good wishes for our welfare, have exerted a most beneficent influence on the political thought and movements of our Presidency. This influence was exerted most directly on his pupils and friends—those, that is to say, who came into frequent and immediate contact with him, but through these media it filtered down, and permeated in a manner the whole thinking portion of the community. It is such a man we are to honour, and in trying to preserve his memory green among us we do as much honour to ourselves as to him. There is a selfish side to this question which must not be overlooked. The object of such memorials is primarily to show our gratitude, admiration or esteem of the individual ; but there is always a resulting benefit in favour of those who raise the momorial.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes :—Principal Wordsworth's name is a charm which works wonders on the hearts of his students. In bestowing on him the degree of LL.D., the University will but honour itself and please its *alumni*. Principal Oxenham is to make a proposal for conferring the degree, and it is undoubted that it will be universally applauded and accepted. Furthermore, the movement set on foot to perpetuate his memory under very good auspices at Bombay will receive good support. If all who have been students of the worthy Principal will subscribe one-tenth part of their monthly earnings, and the rich men of Bombay, which is the field of his labours, support it with their subscriptions, a large sum would be realised for perpetuating his memory in a worthy manner. They must know that a Wordsworth is one in many.

The *Guzerat Mitra* remarks :—The Wordsworth memorial meeting held on the 8th instant in Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Birdword, was a desirable initiative, and Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, as well as those who co-operated with the two eminent lawyers, are to be congratulated on their good beginning. The point that was most prominently touched by Mr. Justice Birdword in noticing the career of Prof. Wordsworth was the old Principal's " unobstrusive, modest and well-spent life. " Surely in these noble qualities lay the chief merit of the Professor as an instructor of about two generations. The committee appointed by the meeting is adequately representative both from aristocratic and intellectual standpoints ; and the memorial movement under their care bids fair to be an unquailfied success in the end.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Mr. Wordsworth's rare merits are known to everybody, and they needed no proclaiming on the house-tops. Let everything, therefore, about this business be modest, except the amount of the subscriptions. The total will be an index to the extent to which the great teacher has moulded and refined the character, so far as it could be moulded and refined, of hundreds of educated Indians. There should be no special appeal to rajas or nabobs to come to the rescue and swell the total of the collection. The greater portion of the money should be subscribed by those who have come under Mr. Wordsworth's elevated influence, and who are, therefore, best able to appreciate the work he has done as an educationist, and occasionally as a public vindicator of noble principles and just rights.

The large and representative meeting, says the *Gujerati*, that was held on Wednesday last in the University Hall, to consider the best means of perpetuating the memory of Prof. Wordsworth, was highly successful. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood briefly recounted the services rendered by the venerable professor, and gracefully described the good qualities of his head and heart, which have endeared him so much to every one in Western India who has known him. Throughout the Presidency, his pupils and admirers are to be met with everywhere, and a clear obligation now rests upon each and every one of them to subscribe liberally to the Memorial Fund, with a view to keep his memory fresh and green amongst us.

DR. NORMAN KERR has no faith in hypnotism as a cure for drunkenness. Since he discussed the subject some time ago before the British Medical Association in a paper entitled " Should Hypnotism' have a recognised place in ordinary therapeutics ?' he has been confirmed in his distrust of the alleged hpynotic cure. In republishing his paper, he says, his own experience, with that of professional colleagues who, like himself, would have been glad to have found in hypnotism a safe and reliable remedy, has shown him that hypnosis is not reliable, and is, especially from its possible after-consequences, unsafe. He keeps his mind open, he says, for further evidence, but in the meantime regards the alleged advantages of hypnotism as far outweighed by its disadvantages and dangers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim left the Government dock yesterday.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Megna, 753 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mauritius, with a general cargo, Lieut W A Robinson, and Mr S W Coles, as cabin and two deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
" Sculptor	830	Cronin	C	B and P S N Co
" King Arthur	1047	Mcalister	D	B & P S N Co
" Brema	1205	Ott	K	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

" Kaveri ..... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Singapore		Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Lombardy	2760	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
" Melpomene	1913	Wolusching	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Patna	1148	Phillips	10	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Nyanza	1421	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji
" Glasg

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL, built on high ground, near Gymkhana, is the best situated and comfortable Hotel. Large airy rooms and not low-pitched. Open for visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Pariscan, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address '93" care of this Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, CLEARANCE SALE to last for a very short time, to make room for new assortments. PRICES VERY CHEAP, ANANDRAO NARAYAN No. 5, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

THE SALE of Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co's Surplus Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c.. at Rampart Row, Fort, will be continued TO-DAY, from Lot No. 779.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to, PESTONJI, Esplanade Gymkhana.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WANTED—A decent young European or Eurasian GOVERNESS for grown up children in a family up-country one who would travel. Apply personally to "A.," Esplanade Hotel, care of Manager.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 10,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

THE new improved patent ARISTON with iron Axles and brass wheels with 12 tunes and case complete. Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION. "Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*. "Safe, pleasant and useful. —*Lancet*. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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OF

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

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18, MARINE STREET.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.

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BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF A CHAWL AT DADUR NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, 1890, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the materials of a chawl consisting of 5 rooms and one privy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15.

A DROP of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, bringing it down to 49⅞d. ; and in Rupee Securities there was a decline of 1⅛ per cent. in Fours, and 2 per cent. in 4½ per cents., at £80 and £83½, respectively. In New York, the metal was 1¼ cent lower at 109 cents, demand Exchange on London being ½ a cent. down at 4·85¼ dollars. Consols declined ⅛ per cent., being quoted at 94⅜ ; and the market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent. say to the Bank rate of 5 per cent. for short London Bills, and to 4½ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £200,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £600,000 since the middle of last week. Indian Sterling Loan was still unaltered at 105. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £67 per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were, according to Reuter, one per cent. lower at 92½ ; Exchange on London was down two centimes at fcs. 25·28.

Linseed was steady at an advance of 6d. per quarter for Bombay Seed on the spot at 43s. 6d., and 3d. per quarter to arrive at 43s. 9d. ex-quay. Wheat also was steady, and No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool were ½d. per cental higher at 7s. 6d. and 6s. 10½d. respectively, White Delhi being 1d. per cental higher, at 7s. 4d. ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. The spot price of Mid. American remained at 5⅜d. ; but Good and Fully Good Dhollera were 1-16d. lower, other quotations for East Indian Cotton, however, being unaltered. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York, 10⅜ cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but January Futures were further four points lower, at 10·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 64,000 bales, going against smaller figures in each of the two preceding years, the comparison now shown in the total Arrivals being as follows :—

	1890	1889	1888
Tuesday's Receipts. ...	64,000	62,000	55,000
Three days' do ...	181,000	167,000	148,000
Since 1st September...	1,290,000	1,148,000	890,000

There has been a steady feeling in our local market for the staple to-day, and more business has been reported on both lines. Of ready stuff some 700 bales have been taken, consisting of Pachora, at Rs. 171 ; Wadwan, at Rs. 181 ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 186 ; Veraval, at Rs. 161 ; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191 ; Bengals, at Rs. 150-8 ; and Akola, at Rs. 179 ; while contracts for some 2,000 bales of Bengals of the new crop have transpired, say, "Good" at Rs. 156 and Rs. 157, the former price having been paid for January, and the latter for December-January, Jatha delivery ; and "Fully Good" at Rs. 162½-3 for January, and Rs. 164½ for December-January, Jatha delivery.

WHEAT.—In presence of higher quotations from the other side and a lower Exchange here, buyers for export have come forward freely, and a considerable business has been done in a firm market, while prices may be quoted half to one anna higher, say :—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs. 4-7-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	„ 4-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Delhi	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	„ 3-13-0	„

SEEDS have remained steady in tone ; but only a moderate business has been passing in this market, and prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	2,211 bales.
Wheat	6,603 cwt.
Linseed	2,752 „
Gingelly.....	4,527 „
Poppyseed	864 „
Groundnuts	981 „
Castorseed	5,220 „

FREIGHTS are still steady, but with not much doing. Business has been reported for Liverpool, early November shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds.

EXCHANGE, owing to the news from London and New York above recorded, has been weak and declining to-day, with but little business passing, few Private Bills having come out at the decline. Telegraphic, for January transfer, has been quoted at 1s. 6⅞d. ; but forward rates are unsettled, and Banks are still reluctant buyers. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 6 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-16d. to 3-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 6 19-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 6 13-16d	„
Francs do. ...	193¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates have given way a little to-day, say to the extent of 1-16 per cent. for Money, and ⅛ per cent. for Account. Our quotations being now 103 5-16 for Fours for cash ; 103 1-16 for the next settlement ; and 102 13-16 for the end of next month. 106 is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—The feeling with regard to the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip has been dull to-day, and prices have in some instances given way to the extent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are firm at our quotation of Rs. 910, at which there are no sellers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

NAPLES, OCT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PORT SAID, OCT. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 15.

Mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4⅜.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s. Mule Twist.....	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	94⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. „	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105
Bar Silver	49⅜

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, October 15.—The pressure, has decreased slowly in North-West India and Lower Burma, and increased elsewhere. The rise is brisk in Bengal, the Circars, and east of the Central and North-West Provinces. The pressure is low in North-West India, over the north-west of the Bay and North Bengal ; and high in the south of the Bay. Small storm lies at Bogra. The winds are variable—easterly up the Gangetic Plain, westerly across the central parts of the country, south-westerly in the east of the Peninsula, and variable with calms in the West Coast. Rain has fallen in Bengal, south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma. Saugor Island reports five and Bogra three inches. Weather is unsettled and squally off the west Ceylon and south Malabar Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—October 8, at Lymington, Hampshire, the wife of H W Reynolds, CS, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROZARIO—October 15, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the wife of L. P. do Rozario, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUSHINGTON—October 2, at Berhampur, Ganjam District, the wife of A W Lushington, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

MALTBY—October 10, at Masulipatam, the wife of Arthur Maltby, of a daughter.

MOORHEAD—August 31, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, Hazaribaugh, of a daughter.

MUIR—October 8, at Chadwick, Simla, the wife of Major A M Muir, of a daughter

STEPHEN—October 9, at Windsor, the wife of Carr Stephen of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAGGS—BAGLEY—October 8, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, C P, by the Rev A G A Roberts, MA, Charles Clarence Craggs, C P Police, to Kate, eldest daughter of G W Bagley, Esq.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—October 9, at Dum Dum Station Hospital, Annie Jane Chambers, wife of J Chambers, Subordinate, S A A Factory.

INGLIS—October 9, at Allahabad, George Inglis, youngest son of the late William Inglis, formerly Registrar, Board of Customs, Salt and Opium Department, aged 48 years, 10 months and 10 days.

MOORHEAD—September 4, at Hazaribagh, Mary Jane, the deeply lamented wife of Surgeon-Major James Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, Hazaribagh.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890.

THE subject of primary education has been so frequently brought to the front in Bombay of late that a certain interest will attach to the remarkable account of the Primary School system in Paris which Sir Bernard Samuelson, M.P., has addressed to the Vice-President of the Council on Education at Home, and which has been printed as a Parliamentary paper. The Bombay Corporation have lately heard, not without trepidation, that it is their duty gradually to increase their expenditure on primary education until it reaches a lakh a year. If this seems a big total for a city of 800,000 inhabitants its proportions will sensibly diminish in comparison with the lavish outlay which is incurred upon primary schools in Paris. In 1888 the school budget amounted to no less than £794,000. This, translated into Indian currency, represents not less than 100 lakhs. Comparisons are of course out of place where the conditions vary so vastly as they do in Paris and in Bombay. We mention the Paris total by no means as a proof of the backwardness of Bombay, but simply in illustration of the eagerness with which the French have applied themselves to the education of the masses. When a comparison is made it will of course be necessary to bear in mind that the Government as well as the Departmental Council share with the Municipality the burden of primary education, and that they share it with no niggardly hand. Meantime we can only make use of the very striking picture that Sir Bernard Samuelson has sketched out as indicating a standard of perfection in educational policy to which administrators in other countries may now and again turn whenever they are in need of an example. From the legal point of view the salient features in the French system of primary instruction are that it is absolutely gratuitous, and that between the ages of 6 and 13 it is obligatory upon all. The theoretical neutrality of French public schools in the matter of religious education scarcely concerns us. In India we have as yet had no "religious difficulty" in our schools, that product of Western thought and intelligence happily not having been brought into the country in the baggage of its English educators. We need not trouble ourselves therefore with the embittered religious and anti-religious disputes which in France have been the preliminary and the accompaniment to the introduction of so-called neutrality of education. What strikes us most in the primary schools of France, and especially in those of Paris as described by Sir Bernard Samuelson, is the elaborate and many-sided nature of the moral and intellectual apparatus provided in them.

Religious teaching apart—for this, it is assumed, can best be supplied or not supplied by the parents—the whole bodily and intellectual development of the pupil is provided for. A Municipality in search of an example of an ideal "adequacy" of provision for primary instruction could nowhere find the ideal more fully realised than in Paris. The accommodation in public institutions, and in private institutions which fulfil the exacting conditions of the law, seems to be as adequate in a numerical sense as that which the Parsees of Bombay have made for their children. Here we were told the other day that that enterprising community have a hundred per cent. of their children of school-going age under education. In Paris 98 per cent. are under instruction, and no doubt a large number of the remaining 2 per cent. are educated privately. And here the vigilance with which the French Government asserts the supremacy over every branch of education which in the old days was so zealously maintained by the University asserts itself in a noteworthy way. Even the teachers of private schools are not allowed to exercise their calling without holding a diploma. Another striking illustration of the same principle is found in the fact that the law insists upon children who are educated at home being once a year presented for examination by an inspector of schools. The regularity of attendance in the Paris primary schools is a proof rather of their popularity than of the efficacy of compulsion. Boys show an average attendance of over 92 per cent., and girls of 91 per cent. And so far is this fulness of attendance from being the result of the terrors of the law that not in a single case last year was it necessary to impose a penalty upon the parent of an absent child. The ideal perfection of the Paris primary schools is equally exemplified in the buildings and the material apparatus of education. The school buildings are ample and airy, the only disparaging thing which Sir Bernard Samuelson says about them being that the newest schools, though spacious, are not so clean and cheerful as the best board schools in London or the more modern schools of Brussels. They are laid out nevertheless with conspicuous liberality and forethought. Besides class-rooms, one of the new model schools in Paris has a special room for drawing lessons, a reception-room, a small library, dining and cloak room for the staff, a residence for the head-master or mistress, a workshop for boys or a workroom for girls, with an armoury for the boys, who are, of course, regularly drilled. The principle of providing gratuitous meals or meals at a nominal charge is in operation in many of the schools, and accordingly kitchens for preparing and warming the food of scholars are to be found in many of them. In such schools there would also be a dining-room, which is used also for gymnastics, for singing and for recreation in wet weather. The school library is a valuable and interesting adjunct to education in all the larger primary schools. An average school would have between five and six hundred volumes on its shelf, of which more than a hundred would be specially children's books, the remainder relating to history, geography, science, political economy, and general literature. The health of the children is looked after with unceasing vigilance. No fewer than 126 medical practitioners are employed in Paris at a yearly salary to make fortnightly inspections of every school. Comparisons, as we have said, are inappropriate in such a case. But it is as permissible as it is inevitable to think of some of our crowded low-roofed and ill-ventilated primary schools in Bombay when we read that the Paris medical inspector of schools is required to visit every part of every school, to note all points relating to its lighting, heating, and ventilation, and the condition of its furniture, and so forth ; entering his observations on a register and sending home any children whose state of health unfits them for school. Besides this there is a monthly examination of the children as regards the condition of their teeth, eyes, ears, and the general state of their health. Since the necessities of Bombay in the matter of primary school accommodation are in our minds, we may point out that this careful medical inspection has now extended to private as well as public schools—an impartiality of treatment which we should be entitled to look for if in the good time coming Paris methods were to come into favour in Bombay.

In all this it will be seen that the State and the Municipality have shown a paternal regard for the well-being of the children committed to their care. We have thus far, however, dealt rather with externals and adjuncts than with the essential features of the primary educational system in France. Here again the French example can be cited as an ideal rather than as a system for Indian educationists at all events to copy. This, then, is the curriculum which the French law of 1882 lays down for the primary schools of France :—Reading and writing ; moral and civil instruction; the French language and the elements of French literature; geography, especially French; history, especially modern French history ; elementary notions of public law and political economy ; the elements of the natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, and their application to agriculture, health, the industrial arts, manual work, and use of tools in the principal handicrafts ; the elements of drawing, modelling, and music ; gymnastics, and for boys, military exercises ; and for girls, needlework." Sir Bernard Samuelson rightly observes that it is not too much to assert that this programme includes all the fundamental notions of moral, intellectual, and physical instruction, with the exception—and it is a great and remarkable exception—of religious instruction. It is only necessary here to add that there seems no reason to doubt the thoroughness with which this very comprehensive programme is being carried out in the schools of Paris. We are not desirous of attempting to draw any practical inference from this remarkable exposition of the liberality with which Paris is construing its obligations towards the rising generation. We put it rather as a simple matter of arithmetic, without any didactic purpose, that a city with not more than three times the population of Bombay is spending nearly a crore a year upon primary education. For the present—to use a phrase happily coined by one of the most eminent of latter day economists—the case is better put in the indicative than in the imperative mood. It will embarrass no one in the enquiry whether we are doing as much as we ought to do for the education of the children of the poor to learn how liberally other people are interpreting their obligations in this respect. The example of Paris, as the educational authorities in England seem to believe, constitutes an object lesson of high importance.

THE withdrawal of his resignation by Colonel Hudson, C.I.E., the popular Commandant of the Behar Light Horse, is made the text by the *Pioneer* of an article the conclusion of which is that the corps should part company with its Adjutant. It is too far a cry from Bombay to Behar for any comments on the affairs of the corps that may be made here to have any other claim to consideration than that they are necessarily disinterested, and that people here, as elsewhere in India, would regret exceedingly anything that might reduce the strength or impair the efficiency of this excellent regiment. Enough has been stated of late, in these columns and elsewhere, to show that there has been something radically wrong in the administration. A corps which in numbers, in efficiency, and in "gameness," if the word may be used, has a prescriptive pre-eminence among the volunteer cavalry of India, suddenly reveals in various ways the existence of signs of a serious decay of spirit ; parades are badly attended ; troopers resign right and left ; and finally the Commandant, who had been the life and soul of the corps, finds that he too must sever his connection with it. Happily Colonel Hudson has seen his way to withdraw his resignation, and this makes possible a return to something like the former happy state of things. The *Pioneer*, on the strength of correspondence which it sees no advantage in printing, comes to the conclusion which others had come to months ago that the root and origin of the difficulty is the Adjutant. This is a question upon which people on the spot are most likely to form sound opinions ; and if the view thus expressed is a correct one, it is well that a solution of the problem is made easy by the highly complimentary manner in which Captain Carandini is spoken of in relation to everything but the harmonious working of the corps. Those who are most confident in saying that the Behar Light Horse will not prosper under him are amongst the foremost in praising his soldierly qualities, his keen interest in his profession, and his capacity as a cavalry officer. Nothing, indeed, is said against him except that he applies to a regiment of volunteers the standard of perfection which can rightly be applied in practice only to a regular regiment. It would be no reflection whatever upon him if the authorities were to come to the conclusion that his high qualifications could be better employed in duties in the rigorous performance of which he would be in no danger of coming in contact with the susceptibilities of gentlemen, who are willing and eager to give their time and money to soldiering, but who are volunteers after all, and can rightly be treated only as such. When an Adjutant's excellences themselves are in great part the cause of incompatibility he can relinquish his functions without any loss of credit, and it is this fact which gives reason to hope that the Behar Light Horse will be helped out of their troubles by the officer whose perhaps too soldierly zeal has so largely contributed to them. The preservation of the regiment in its normal strength and efficiency is a matter of much more than local concern, and it is for that reason alone that we have thought it necessary to refer to it a second time.

THE Nawab Abdul Lateef, a well-known Calcutta notability who is on a short visit to Bombay, must have read with peculiar satisfaction the other day the announcement by Reuter that Mr. Hall Caine, the adapter of M. Bornier's play of "Mahomet," had abandoned the intention of producing it upon the Lyceum stage in London. Not many days before this announcement had appeared the Nawab had addressed to a home paper a letter, which we quote elsewhere, in which a very feeling and apparently persuasive protest was raised against what he characterizes as a contemplated sacrilege. The protest, we believe, expresses with accuracy the feeling of the bulk of Mahomedans of India. Here and there are to be found men of high culture and with some personal acquaintance with the forms and the spirit of English dramatic art, who know that in a theatre under such management as Mr. Irving's the name and creed and personality of the Prophet would be treated with scrupulous respect. But whatever view these gentlemen may have formed upon the subject, they are concerned less with the impression which the fact of such a representation must make upon themselves than with that which it must inevitably make upon the fifty millions of their co-religionists who know of a theatre only as a place of amusement, and are not conscious of what the stage in England can do in idealizing character and episode. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, the Vice-President of the Liverpool Moslem Association, who wrote to the *Times* on the subject a few weeks ago, scarcely put the matter fairly when he wrote that "a mockery of Jesus on the stage at Teheran or Constantinople will excite as much pious indignation in Christian countries, and especially in England, as the news of the representation of the above play has done in England." There has never been, of course, any question of a "mockery" of the Prophet. Mr. Irving, as an artist and a man of culture, would answer for it to all Islam that nothing of the kind should occur at the Lyceum. We have however to take facts as they are, and the fact is that however ideal and noble a presentation of the character of the Prophet's Mr. Irving might have been able to make on the Lyceum stage it would have given offence to many millions of our fellow-subjects whose feelings we are bound to respect as fully as we should respect our own. Abstinence even from so lawful an undertaking as that which has just been abandoned is the logical and politic outcome of the large tolerance under which Christians, Musulmans, and Hindus are bound together in a happy commonwealth.

WE hear that Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, a leading Khoja merchant, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, whose term of office expired at the close of last month. Mr. Fazulbhai is a member of the firm of Visram, Ebrahim and Co., a member of the Municipal Standing Committee, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Port Trustees of Bombay. An intelligent, enterprising man as he is, he travelled some years ago in Australia and has written a book under the title of "A Khoja's Travels in Australia." Mr. Fazulbhai is an excellent man of business, and quite competent to form a sound view upon public questions ; and he is esteemed and respected in all classes of the community. His appointment will be widely approved of.

WE learn that the three municipal corporations of Goa (Ilhas, Salsette, and Bardez) have telegraphed to the Minister for the Colonies in Portugal, expressing their confidence in the Governor-General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER has returned Nawab Intesar Jung's resignation, and here for the present the matter rests, says the *Deccan Times*. The rumour that the latter was about to proceed on three months' leave is incorrect.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 12th October, in the Vehar Lake, was ·08 cents, as against 22 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 99 inches 14 cents, as against 83 inches 76 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 32 feet 90 cents, and at the end of the week 32 feet 70 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 26 feet ·05 cents at the beginning of the week, and 25 feet 75 cents at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was *nil*, and at the same date last year 24 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 115 inches 21 cents, or 23 inches 57 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 56 feet 89 cents., or 1 foot 45 cents more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 56 feet 49 cents, or 1 foot 45 cents more than last year. On the Pawai Reservoir the rainfall was ·08 cents, making a total of 104 inches 85 cents up to date for the year.

WE have been asked to state that the P. and O. and the British India Steam Ship Companies have respectively agreed to reduce their ordinary rates of passage twenty-five and twenty per cent. on behalf of all ladies travelling under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund between India and England.

As the result of six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, there is a deficit of twenty-five lakhs, while the seven sales in Bengal are also below the estimate by over four lakhs.

A BILL for the revision of Act IV of 1864 (Madras) for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers is soon to be introduced into the Legislative Council. The necessity for the amendment is to remove the restrictions under the existing law in regard to the expenditure of the receipts from the cess, and to render available for expenditure the cess at present or hereafter levied in any district in that or any other district of the Presidency, as remuneration to village officers or to other purposes connected with the village service.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, who was retained at the commencement of this year to report upon the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SMOKELESS POWDER.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Official experiments made at Sir W. Armstrong's range at Silloth, in the presence of Lord George Hamilton and other naval authorities, have proved the superiority of the new smokeless powder known as "Cordite."

LADY ROSEBERRY'S ILLNESS.

Lord Roseberry has notified to Mr. Gladstone that owing to Lady Roseberry's serious illness he will be prevented from receiving him during his Midlothian campaign.

MRS. BOOTH'S BURIAL.

The burial of Mrs. Booth took place at Abney Park Cemetery yesterday. The funeral procession was colossal in its dimensions, and passed through the city with bands playing and banners flying.

FORCING OF THE ZAMBESI.

LISBON, OCT. 14.

It is officially stated here that British gunboats have ascended the Zambesi river, notwithstanding the protests of the Portuguese authorities.

THE ESCAPE OF MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Persistent rumours are current that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon went to Havre, where they missed the American line they intended to go by, and are now hiding in the neighbourhood of Paris.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 15.

Matches III. and IV. were competed for to-day, in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Meeting.

Match III. was open to all comers. Distance—600 yards. Each competitor had ten shots, five kneeling, and five lying down, regulation targets and marking. The highest score made to-day in this match is 33 by Color-Sergeant Mawhood, out of a possible 40. Several outsiders competed, principally men belonging to the Royal Fusiliers. This is the only match of the meeting which is open to non-Volunteers.

In Match IV. the three ranges fired at were 150, 250, and 300 yards respectively, three shots kneeling, and two standing at each of the shorter ranges, while at 300 yards the number of shots were ten—five sitting and five kneeling. There were no very good scores made in this, except Mawhood's splendid 36 at the 300 yards range, out of a possible 40.

A PAPER CHASE.

A paper chase took place this evening. The meeting was fixed for the Royal Artillery Mess, the finish being at Government House, Ganeshkhind. A field of about thirty turned out, including four ladies. They had a splendid run over the Kirkee Jumps, then round by the Kirkee station, finishing over the Ganeshkhind Steeplechase Course. The finish was witnessed by a small gathering of guests. Colonel Rhodes, on Stella, passed the finishing post first with Lord Harris on Hearts-ease, a good second. There were no accidents. Lieutenant Westmacott had a spill while nearing home, but sustained no serious injuries.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

The programme of Sir Frederick Roberts' tour in the Bombay Presidency has had to be slightly modified owing to the change in the time tables on the railway.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 15.

Replying to the representation from the Calcutta Health Society suggesting that leper asylums should be established, regulated, and controlled after the manner of lunatic asylums, the Bengal Government lays it down that the confinement of lepers in asylums cannot be justified on the ground on which the detention of lunatics is based, namely, that they are unable to provide for their own wants and not responsible for their actions. In another representation, which the Health Society have made on the subject in reference to the above reply, they review section 4 of the Government of India Act 36 of 1858, and submit that the principle which underlies legislation providing for the establishment of the maintenance and regulation of lunatic asylums is not only, nor even mainly, that lunatics are irresponsible persons, and unable to provide for their own wants, but they are brought under control by reason, they being persons believed to be dangerous. It was this view of the subject which prompted the Society to recommend that the same principles should be applied to lepers as applied to lunatics, inasmuch as the weight of evidence supports the contention that leprosy is contagious and lepers are therefore dangerous.

BEACONS WASHED AWAY.

It may be interesting to some of your shipmasters to know that during the recent gale in the Bay the Reddie Head Screw Pile Beacon, at the entrance of False Point anchorage, was washed away. The anchoring mark for steamers now is the Cross Beacon bearing south-east; and half of the South Temple Tree mark has also been washed away.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 15.

Major-General Lord Frankfort, after making over the Allahabad District to Brigadier-General Kinloch, left this morning for Calcutta.

MR. F. HENVEY.

Mr. F. Henvey, Governor-General's Agent, Central India, resigns the Civil Service from January 1.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts left Simla to-day for Kalka and Umballa.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BERAR.

Mr. Obbard officiates as Judicial Commissioner of the Berars from 1st November, on which date Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie takes privilege leave, to proceed to England.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN MARCH.

The Black Mountain Force will ascend the Spurs whether the Tribal Jergahs come into Ogki or not. Precautions to guard against an attack are being taken.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENT.

Colonel Prideaux, Political Agent, Jeypore, officiates as Resident of Kashmir.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 15.

Last night about nine a fire was discovered on the ground floor of the Harbour Trust Board Office, where a quantity of stores were kept. The fire extended despite the efforts of the police and the military and others. The whole building was gutted, nothing being saved; but the cash was safe. The records were all destroyed. The Albert Victor Hotel, next door, had a narrow escape, the fire having burnt some windows in the hotel. All the furniture was removed from the hotel, and in the confusion a till, containing Rs. 700, was stolen. Several fire-engines were present, but two of them were unable to work. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

To-day Mr. John L. Pereira, printer and publisher of the *Mudras Standard*, was charged by the Hon'ble Mr. George Hamnett, a Eurasian Member of Council, with defamation. Mr. Johnstone, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Reddy Branson for the defence. On the case being opened, Mr. Branson submitted a printed explanation for the acceptance of Mr. Hamnett on the understanding that if not accepted it should not prejudice the defence. This explanation was a qualified one, and Mr. Hamnett declined to accept it. Mr. Johnstone submitted that the statements published were false and highly defamatory and malicious, and calculated to injure the reputation of his client as a Member of Council. Mr. Cornelius, editor of the *Standard*, was the first called, who said that the manuscript had been as usual destroyed. Mr. Hamnett was next called who denied the statements made by the *Standard*. This closed the case for the prosecution. The cross-examination being reserved the Court adjourned with a view to enabling the settlement being effected; but this proving futile the case was adjourned till the 20th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday, there were present:—Sir Henry Morland, chairman, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, M. B. Barbhaya, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

AN UNINTELLIGIBLE PETITION.

The Committee considered a petition, dated 8th instant, from Mr. Moorlidhur Cutchoo, regarding the removal of certain works, executed by him at his property No. 390, Falkland Road. The petition, which was an unusually long document, was written in the most unintelligible English, which the combined efforts of Sir Henry Morland, the chairman, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Barrow, the secretary, failed to understand. A considerable time of the Committee was wasted in reading the petition, even the purport of which could not be got at to be briefly stated to the Committee. After some discussion, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Carroll that the petition be returned to the petitioner, and that he be informed that it must be put into intelligible language before it could be considered. That the secretary be instructed to act similarly in other cases, and to see that all petitions were stamped as required by the Stamp Act.

THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Committee further considerd letter, dated 24th ultimo, from the Commissioner reporting regarding the defalcation of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, ward clerk, Assessment Department, and asking sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 600 per mensem, to provide for the cost of the Additions to Ward Establishment and Revenue and Refund Audit Department.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, speaking upon the letter, enquired if the Commissioner had made himself sure that Jamsetjee's acts of embezzlements did not extend beyond the fourteen months referred to by him in his letter.

The Municipal Commissioner said that inquiries were being instituted.

Mr. Javerilal said that the defalcations were due to the fact that bills had been transferred from one ward to another. In cases of mills and other large properties, whose owners had their offices in another part of the town, the bills which were made out for properties, situated in one part of the town, were transferred to a collector working in another ward, and this invariably kept a door open to bill collectors, who were inclined to be dishonest. No such transfers ought to be allowed.

The Commissioner pointed out the impracticability of Mr. Javerilal's suggestion, and observed that it would require a large establishment to carry it out.

Mr. Javerilal further observed that the system of giving receipts in lieu of bills should be done away with, and no original bill should be allowed to be left with the owners of property before they were paid.

The Commissioner admitted the abstract advisability of pursuing such a course, but he was of opinion that it would not be practicable to do so on account of the tens of thousands of bills which were made out by the department.

Mr. Javerilal saw no reason why large property-holders should not be requested to make payments by cheques.

The Commissioner: That ought to be done.

Mr. Javerilal then spoke about the system of checks and counter-checks, and observed that the standing orders laid down in the Manual should be strictly enforced. He (Mr. Javerilal) suggested for what it was worth that the present cumbrous system might be done away with, and another simpler system, which was the auction sale or farming out of the bill collections be substituted for it.

Dr. Cowasjee: Can you do that under the Act?

Mr. Javerilal: Whether an Act permitted or not of such an auction sale was another thing.

The Commissioner: What will the ratepayers say to the farming out system?

Mr. Carroll: Would it cost us less?

Mr. Javerilal: We shall not have to send out an army of bill-collectors.

The Chairman stopped further discussion on the point, as it was not before the Committee to consider. Mr. Javerilal might, he said, give a notice of motion regarding the subject, if he wished to have it discussed.

Mr. Javerilal then expressed himself strongly against the proposed increased expenditure to provide for cost of Additions to Ward Establishment and Revenue and Refund Audit Department. The department, he said, was a new one, and they had yet to see what amount of work it was capable of doing before any additions were recommended to be sanctioned. He then proposed that the auditors be requested to report on the Commissioner's letter with reference to the checks which had been, and which should be, exercised on collections of revenue; that the Commissioner be requested to communicate to the Standing Committee the explanations given by the two ward superintendents in the matter of the defalcations; and that the consideration of the application for an increase in the establishment be postponed until the budget estimates were before the Committee.

After some further discussion Mr. M. B. Barbhaya proposed an amendment, that the report of the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that a committee be appointed to investigate questions referred to therein; that pending the presentation of such report the Corporation be recommended to sanction the employment of an extra establishment applied for by the Commissioner at a cost of Rs. 600 per mensem.

Mr. Fazulbhoy, having seconded the amendment, it was carried by 5 votes against 4.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th October was 205 against 190 and 196 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 1 and 3 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16; no deaths from small-pox during the week; and nine deaths from tetanus, against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 65 and 28 respectively, against 71 and 21 in the preceding week. The general date-rate of the week was 24·6 per mille per annum, against 25·2, the mean of the last five years.

ECHOES FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, OCT. 6.

I SHALL commence this week's "Echoes" with a growl about our postage. It is not generally known perhaps, but it is none the less true that the postage of a letter from Aden to Bombay, and *vice versa* is three annas. Think of it! Six days apart—hardly six, and yet a three-anna postage. One marvels at, and has a certain amount of respect of a sort for the Post Official Jupiter, whose mighty brain conceived and brought forth such a Minerva. Six days apart, and a three-anna postage—Karachi, four days away, is the same. You send a letter from Bombay to Bhamo (roughly, 2,500 miles: nearly 1,000 miles further off than Aden,) it will take somewhere about twelve days to reach its destination, and what do you pay on it? Half-an-anna; double the distance in time and one-sixth of the cost. Perhaps you think we have a cheaper postage to England! No, we don't; we pay just the same as you do. I believe the anomaly has been, or is to be represented by our new Postmaster who, so far as I can gather, is a regular Henniker-Heaton as regards postal work and reforms, and perhaps things will improve.

H. M. S. Garnet has been out for a four-day trip to catch slavers, but the slavers, though Captain Hallett's *khubber* was good, must have received equally good *khubber*, for they refused to hear the voice of the charmer and stayed at home, and the Garnet has now started for Malta, where she refits, turns over her old crew, and sails for pastures new in the Pacific. H. M. S. Mariner, which is to be our stationship, has arrived from the Persian Gulf. She is a neat craft, of nearly 1,000 tons, carries ten new 5-inch breech-loaders, and *they say* can go 14 knots. The troopship Serapis was signalled in the early morning of the 22nd as "passing the port." She came so close that the general opinion was that she intended to pay us a visit, possibly to land sick, but she passed on. She is but nineteen days from home, but, though that is a quick passage, as she has been fitted with new triple-expansion engines, she could have done it even quicker.

I ended my last "Echoes" with a relation of the wages of servants here in Aden. I ought to have gone on to house-rent: the two generally hunt in couples, and it is not right to separate Damon and Pythias. But I'll make amends, and the one shall not be far behind the other. House-rent in Aden is decidedly high, and the houses, particularly those in the Crater, are not good. One need not go far afield to find the reason, which is the paucity of sites. All the available ones are occupied and there are none left. Consequently a new-comer has absolutely to take what he can get and be thankful, and pay what he is told to, which is never under Rs. 50. Taking it, as the sailors say, "by and large," I should say that the cost of living in Aden is about Rs. 100 a month all round dearer than in India, and it must tell very heavily on the subalterns of British Infantry who are forced to make the rock their home for their last year in the East. I have an idea that were it properly and strongly represented in the right quarter that some concession would be granted to them, such as free quarters, or a local allowance. Furniture is to be had on hire plentifully, but I think most of it must have been here when the British occupied Aden in 1839, and could not have been new then. It would make a fine stock for an Old Curiosity Shop, or, better still, a Jubilee Beacon. It would gladden the heart of a *connoisseur* in the antique.

Just at present, one can fully understand and appreciate that somewhat piquante story of the man who died in Aden and who returned for his great-coat and blanket. The heat is intense, and at 5 p. m. on the 23rd it stood at 92° in the shade. A man of the Leicestershire died of heat apoplexy on the 26th. If we enjoy good health in Aden, and statistics show that it is healthy, we have to suffer for it. The sun above beats down with a power almost beyond belief, while the radiation from the surrounding rocks and from the white roads below and the glare from the sea make it terrible at times for those whose business keeps them out during the day. The only members of the community who apparently are unaffected by it are the blue-jackets, who in their serge clothing and not very protective straw hats at all hours of the day are to be seen scampering along the roads on the red-dyed Aden donkey, with the donkey-boys tearing along behind them and belabouring the poor animals heartily, quite oblivious to the fact that there is a sun above. Truly are the British blue-jackets Salamanders, and their brethren in red would be the same were it not for the medicos: when there is work to be done, one sees at once the effect of this very short-sighted cockering and pampering of Tommy. But this is a big question, and I must avoid it.

It is a curious fact that in Aden we are not very great patrons of tennis: it is quite a secondary game. Golf is what we play most, and as I heard it described not long since, it is "*the* game for Aden." We play hard every evening, enthusiasts even doing so in the morning. Our links are, naturally, not of very large extent, but we do well if we can complete the round before dark. And here may I be allowed a digression. Man lives in a sphere, and it is a really curious thing to see how he has made the shape of that sphere do duty as indispensable to his amusements. What would our games be without balls! Cricket, football, polo—in the names come rolling—hockey, golf, tennis, rackets, la crosse, billiards, bagatelle, all depending on a something modelled after a shape of what we call the world.

I don't think I have yet touched on the Aden *gharry*, which is unique of its kind, at any rate in the East, but as every one of them comes from America they are probably no novelty to members of and travellers in the land of the Yank. Four-wheeled and four-seated, they are comfortable enough, and are well protected from the sun by a hood that covers the whole *gharry*, even extending its shade partially to the driver, and supported by a somewhat complicated, and, to my mind, clumsy frame-work of iron, which has rather a look of top-heaviness by the side of the spider-like wheels and light structure of the remainder of the *gharry*. This hood, when its various nuts are unscrewed and its numerous hinges unbent, passes down behind and folds exactly similarly to the hood of a victoria. The drivers of these vehicles are all Somalis, and they appear to have a regular ring to keep all other nationalities out. Sometimes, on a hot day for instance, their proximity to their fares is, perhaps, a *leetle* too close to be altogether pleasant to hypersensitive olfactory organs. But they are a hard-working lot, and excellently aware of their exact rates as to fares (which are, like all else in Aden, high). Drawn by stout Somali ponies, and with old, old harness very much string-mended, these *gharries* may be seen at all hours of the day and night trotting in all directions, and making very little of the steep slopes that Aden unavoidably possesses in numbers. I do not know the length of life of one of these *gharries*, but when, on account of its age, a stern Assistant Resident steps in and refuses to renew the licence, the *gharry* thus condemned is relegated to Sheikh Othman, where the collection equals, if it does not surpass, the one Tom Smart's friend, the bagman's uncle, gazed at through the gates that stormy night in Edinburgh years ago.

We were honoured this week with a visit from the Austrian training corvette "Henry Saidu" on a cruise round the world—an old-fashioned, pretty wooden vessel with one white line. Her skipper was much troubled with prickly heat and thirty-five mid-shipmen, and they all sailed away yesterday morning. The Mariner, too, has mysteriously disappeared: gone slaving, no doubt, but I do not expect to hear that any of their pockets are a penny the better lined for their cruise.

LORD HOPETOUN has initiated an entirely new departure in the Colony of Victoria. In the first place he insists on paying his travelling expenses wherever he goes—a proceeding which no previous Australian Governor ever contemplated.

IN connection with the accidental death of a punkha cooly at Delhi recently, caused by a kick given him by Corporal Rigney, a contemporary is reminded of an incident recorded in a recent book on sport in Travancore, where a military officer entirely by accident shot a cooly dead in a jungle. Next morninng he was waited on by the deceased's relatives and presented with a bill as follows:—

Capt.——.....Dr.
To one b——y murder .....Rupees 5.
Settled in full.

THE MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE closing meeting for the season of the Bombay Monsoon Mud Sports came off yesterday afternoon, behind the Marine Lines. The weather was close and sultry, but the entries were numerous, and a large number of spectators attended while the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles added to the pleasure of the evening. Some amusement was caused by a number of horses refusing to take the hurdles, preferring to clear the wings rather than the hedge. The ground was somewhat slippery, over which several horses made a complete slide before reaching the jump. This may have been attributed to a slight depression around the spot where the hurdles had been put up. In the Wantage Competition a team of the Bombay Light Horse was the only one among the five that competed that cleared the hurdles together. Though they pulled off the prize for style yet they were behind the rest in time. Mr. J. L. Symons, on Mehlat, cleared the hurdles in pretty style in the Pony Jumping Competition, his pony taking the hedge in a canter. The Horse Scurry Race was a keen and exciting contest and resulted with a very close finish. The meeting closed with the distribution of the prizes by Mrs. Remington. These included polo bridles, hunting crops, racing spurs and cutting whips, oak cups, &c. Yesterday's meeting on the whole passed off most successfully; the results of which are appended:—

TENT-PEGGING FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

Military Prizes: First prize, cup; second prize, double bridle; third prize, hog spear.

For this event a field of fifteen contested. The pegs appeared to be driven a little too deep into the turf, and resulted in a lance-head snapping in twain.

Mr. J. A. Bateson 1
Mr. R. Wehrli 2
Mr. R. J. Bentinck 3

SPIRAL RACES FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

Eighteen competitors entered for this race, which was run off in five heats, in the final of which Mr. E. E. Steele romped in by half a length.

Mr. E. E. Steele, on Crawler 1
Mr. J. A. Bateson, on Chang 2

JUMPING COMPETITION (HORSES).

First prize, cup; second, hunting crop; third, cutting whip.

This event was replete with amusement as several of the horses on being spurred to the hedges refused to take them or cut away past the wings. Amongst the fourteen on the card twelve went down to the starter.

Mr. H. Symons, on Lapwing 1
Mr. A. Latimer, on Dickie 2
Mr. G. H. Macausland, on Game Cock 3

JUMPING COMPETITION (PONIES).

First prize, 2 oak cups; second, pony snaffle and bridle, third, racing spurs.

Ten ponies cantered down to the starting point, several of which stopped short within a few feet of the hurdles, where they danced and turned round, and despite the whip and spur refused to take the hedge. Mr. Symons' Mehlat came down at a pretty canter, and cleared both the hurdles beautifully.

Mr. J. L. Symons, on Mehlat 1
Dr. Lloyd Jones, on Beauty 2
Mr. C. H. Ross, on Skipper 3

WANTAGE COMPETITION.

Prizes, four flasks.

In this race teams of four were to ride over two hurdles, halt at the first flag, and all dismount. Two members of the team were to advance to the second flag, halt, and break four bottles by throwing stones. They were then to rejoin the horses, remount, and retire to the starting-point. Marks were given for time and style. Four teams and a team of officers of Native Infantry competed. The batches were sent off well together on the whole, but were scattered at the jump over the hurdles, where the horses fought shy of them. The fifth team which was started last trotted away together, clearing both hurdles in fine style, and were awarded the prize. It was comprised of Messrs. Moir, Brooks, Monro, and King. Time—3 minutes 25 seconds. This team, which was behind time, was awarded the prize for style.

POSTILLION RACE.

First prize, pair opera glasses; second, pony snaffle and bridle.

Six couples got away to a good start with Mr. J. A. Bateson in the van. He failed, however, to guide his pair-time for the turn home, was quickly caught up by Mr. E. E. Steele, who had pressed him close at the start, and now galloped past the winning post with his pair well under control.

Mr. E. E. Steele 1
Mr. J. A. Bateson 2
Mr. J. H. Symington 3

HORSE SCURRY.

Prize, a cup.

Five horses went down to the starter, and were sent off well together. Mr. Schofield on Fire-engine led the way to the centre of the distance, where he was caught up by Mr. Munro, who was in turn passed by Mr. Symington on Sailor Boy.

Mr. J. H. Symington, on Sailor Boy 1
Mr. W. Munro, on Master Jack 2
Mr. G. E. Schoefield on Fire-engine 3

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY.

First prize, saddle; second, suit of pony clothing; third, hunting crop.

After a false start thirteen horses were sent away well together. Mr. Steele n Crawler drew away from the other ponies and led the way with Grayling at his heels, who, skifully guided by Mr. Allen, got to the front and came in well, leaving Crawler behind. Mr. Bentinck on Whitewash was a very close third.

OOLTA-POOLTA RACE.

Rs. 2, Sweepstakes. One-third went to the rider of the first pony, and two-thirds to the owner of the last pony.

At the fall of the flag twelve ponies broke-away, Allen on Mr. Steele's Crawler secured the verdict for the first pony. The second place was held by Schofield on Mr. Proctor's Sheik. A protest was raised against the latter result as the rider was alleged to have held his horse back.

The distribution of prizes terminated the mud sports for the present season.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—Captain W. C. Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry. 9th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant R. P. Warren to be Adjutant and Lieutenant E.R.R.Swiney to be Quartermaster. 32nd Pioneers: Captain W. H. Jameson, Wing Officer, 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating Second-in-Command; and Lieutenant A. H. Garden, from the 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 30th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant L. A. Watson, Leicestershire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 33rd Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant C. W. Tribe, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1-2 Gurkhas: Lieutenant J. M. Home, supernumerary on the establishment, 2-1st Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant J. H. W. Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain W. H. Stevenson and Lieutenant F. M. Sundays-Lumsdaine, Highland Light Infantry, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, 60 days' privilege leave. Surgeon-Major C. H. Bateson, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Simla, for two months on private affairs; Surgeon-Major C. B. Jennings, Medical Staff, from 26th October, 1890, to 2nd January, 1891, on medical certificate. Major J. J. Money-Simons, 24th Punjab Infantry, to remain in Kashmir on medical certificate to 30th November, 1890. Major A. J. Watson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, 90 days' privilege leave.

ANOTHER poverty-stricken couple, mother and son, have ended their misery by voluntary death in Belleville. The mother was eighty years of age, and the son twenty-nine. Through some misconduct of his own he lost his situation in the Post Office, and, failing to find other employment, he and his mother gradually drifted into the direst destitution, until at last they mutually determined to spend their last three sous in purchasing as much charcoal as would asphyxiate them. Next morning they were found in their room lifeless. Before lighting the charcoal the man had written on a piece of paper, "One o'clock in the morning. We are killing ourselves. If, unhappily, one of us should survive, let there be no blame for the other's death."

INAUGURATION OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT TANNA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The urgent need of a School for girls being long felt at Tanna on account of the increasing population, the Bombay East Indian Association, in consonance with its object of developing education among the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, resolved to establish a school at this place for girls. For this purpose, it appointed a Local School Board to give the scheme a practical shape. Arrangements having therefore been made in this connection, the Board fixed Sunday last as the day of inaugurating the School, which is open to all without distinction of creed or nationality. The School Board has secured the services of Miss P. D'Silva a competent school mistress. It is stated that 40 pupils have already applied to be admitted into the School, and there is every likelihood of the number increasing, thanks to the energy of the members of the School Board. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Tanna, presided at the inauguration ceremony which took place on Sunday last. Mr. J. L. Britto, Secretary of the B. E. I. Association, in opening the inauguration, requested Mr. Crawford, in the name of the Tanna School Board, to declare the School open from that day for the primary instruction of the girls of the locality. He said that the B. E. I. Association had been established on the 26th of May 1887, for the advancement of the political, social, and educational interests of the East Indian community, the members of which were the loyal and devoted subjects of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; that ever since its inauguration it had endeavoured to the utmost of its powers to carry out this object by opening three schools at Andheri, Marol and Bassein, which, he was glad to say, were in a thriving condition; that it was the intention of the Association to open schools elsewhere; that the Association having found that the want of a girls' school at Tanna was keenly felt, had hastened to supply it, that it gave him much pleasure to be present at the inauguration of this school which he hoped would be duly appreciated and supported by the residents of Tanna and which, he further hoped, would tend to improve the intellectual and social status of the community of the place. He concluded his brief remarks by tendering the warmest thanks of the Association to Mr. Crawford for the interest taken by him in the present movement by kindly consenting to preside that evening.

The Revd. Fr. J. Stein S.J., spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—About a month ago I was at Tanna at the opening of a new Library where some gentlemen spoke to me of the desirability of establishing a school for the instruction of the girls. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to see the scheme realised to-day. The East Indian Association opens a school for girls from to-morrow, and I share in the hope of the Secretary of that Association that this school will advance the intellectual and social condition of the community of this locality. I would further add, that this school may advance also the moral and religious welfare of the children. We should have this particularly in view, and call it a "Catholic School," though it will be open to non-Christians as well; the word "Catholic" has a special prestige, as Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedans, and other non-Christian communities prefer our Catholic Schools which impart in a special manner sound moral training. The Educational Board of the Government of India has for the last two years called for the opinions of the Principals of the various colleges to suggest the best means to advance moral training. We do not compel non-Christian children to remain at our religious instructions, but if they please they may, but the tone of the School, and the character of the teaching should be thoroughly Catholic. It is very essential to impart religious instruction and to give a name by which every one may know that it is a Catholic School. Many people here in Tanna do not see the necessity of sending girls to school. We give education to the boys only to enable them to earn their livelihood, and support their families, and neglect the education of the girls. This is a mistake. We do not want every girl to pass the Matric or the higher examination, but it is very necessary that girls should be educated to such a degree that they will be able to fulfill properly the duties of their future state, and the great good derived from educating the females will no doubt induce those who now say of "what use is the girls school at Tanna" to appreciate the advantages of such an education. (Cheers.) The school fee, I am given to understand, has been fixed at a low rate—very low—I know there are men here who are in a position to support this school and trust they will make every sacrifice to place the school on a sound basis. The Bombay E. I. Association has promised to support the school for 6 months, but I hope ere this period elapses the school will be self-supporting. Gentlemen, we have the welfare of the catholic children at heart and had the Rector of St. Xavier's College been in Bombay he should have certainly been here present to-day in your midst. It was with the greatest pleasure that I accepted the invitation to be present at the inauguration of this school. I thank E. I. Association and the School Committee for their zeal and wish that this school may live and flourish for many years to come. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., rising amidst cheers said, that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to be present at this Inauguration ceremony. Though he never worked on Sunday, yet he did not hesitate to preside at this ceremony, because the work which was to be initated was of a beneficent character. He was glad to see that B. E. I. Association had taken so much interest to promote female education in this locality. He had become acquainted with the doings of the Association long ago through his friend Mr. Britto, its Secretary, whom he had known for 5 years elsewhere, and whom he was glad to meet there on that day. The zeal and intelligence displayed by Mr. Britto, in the performance of his official duties was, he thought, a sufficient guarantee that he would bring the same zeal and intelligence to bear upon whatever work he undertook in connection with the Association. His (Mr. Britto's) name had recently been pretty frequently before the public. Female education was not a trite subject in this country. Those who came from Europe fully appreciated its advantages and its value. In this country people generally neglected the education of the girls, and only imparted it to boys because perhaps it was necessary for gaining their livelihood as the Reverend Father had justly remarked, but he would say it was very necessary for girls as well to enable them to perform their important duties in their future homes as wives and mothers. He was much pleased with this work of the Bombay East Indian Association in opening a school for females in Tanna and it afforded him the greatest satisfaction to declare this school open from that day (Loud cheers). It indeed gave him great pleasure to be present when an educational scheme was carried out (cheers) in a place where his family name had been connected for nearly 100 years (Cheers.) One reads in the newspapers very frequently articles on Female Education but though much is read little is done, whereas there that evening he had the pleasure to witness the good object of the Association carried out in a practical manner. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. De Quadros proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford for having kindly consented to preside at that inauguration ceremony (cheers), and said that the education of the community was the principal object of the East Indian Association, and it was doing its best to promote this object. He was confident its work in that direction would meet with success. It was praiseworthy on the part of the Association to look to the English education of the entire community which was of vital importance. Hitherto much time had been lost in imparting Portuguese education in some places. Portuguese, was his own national tongue, but he confessed that the acquisition of a through knowledge of the Portuguese language was a waste of time to a people whose future language, as all knew, would be English, which should be learned thoroughly. Portuguese might be taught as a second language if necessary.

DEPARTURE OF THE I. M. S. CLIVE.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. J. Powell, will sail to-day for England with 20 officers, 6 ladies, 11 officer's children, 642 men, 14 women, and 50 children of the rank and file. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Bde-Surgn and Mrs F Johnson, Beng Medl Staff	Capt S D Browne, Ben, R A
Capt and Mrs D Paget Jones and two children, Indian Marine	Lieut C C Boileau, Beng, R A
Capt A W Brooke, Beng Staff Corps	Lieut W F Elmslie, Boi Lanc Fus
Surgn A Dodd, Bo Medl Staff	Lieut W C Lockhart Mure, Bo Staff Corps
Surgn D V O'Connell, Bo Medl Staff	Lieut H V Bailey, Ben, 5th Lancers
Surgn F W C Jones, Bo Medl Staff	Lieut M H Humphreys, North Lancaster.
Surgn J Donaldson, Bo Medl Staff	Lieut C E Green, Ben, Rifle Bde
Capt C Coventry, 17th Lancers	Lieut E R S G Holbrook, Gloucester
Capt the Hon E H Lascelles, Ms, 7th Hussars	Mrs S D Gordon and child Beng Staff Corps
Capt M B Doyne, Beng, 5th Lancers	Mrs Warden
Capt E C Eicke, Wiltshire	Mrs Qr-mr Standring and eight children, North Lanc
	Capt R D Vizard, Beng, Manchester
	Miss Standring, North Lanc

THE Scotch saying is, "There are mair married than guid housekeauders." Some folks still clean house without SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents—BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Indian Factory Commission visited the Bombay Education Society's Press at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, and selected three witnesses, a pressman, a compositor, and a boy employed in the binding department. Out of a total number of 1,000 hands, 58 boys are employed in the binding department of this press.

Abdul Ghani, son of Mukdar Bux, aged 32, and a native of Allahabad, N.-W. Provinces, said he was employed as a pressman. He was married, but had no children. He was born in Allahabad, but had no home there now. In February last he proceeded to Allahabad for fifteen days to see his father. Previous to this he had been in Bombay for three or four years. He has been serving in the Education Society's Press for three years. Formerly he was employed in the Bombay, Baroda Railway Agent's Press and in the *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad. In the latter press the labourers come at 9 and leave at 4 p.m. Here they come at 8-30 a.m., and leave off at 5 p.m. His monthly wages are Rs. 14. He is not required to do a fixed number of impressions. No boys are employed as pressmen, and witness does not know details about those employed as binders. Every Sunday the work is completely closed. In his opinion a day of rest for doing household business is necessary for all artizans and workers, and moreover would be considered a comfort. A few annas are nothing compared with one's bodily health. Labourers would prefer to join that factory, which gives rest every seven days. If holidays are given they should be complete holidays. If a man is required to clean the machinery on that day, it cannot be considered a holiday. During last month witness was absent for three days as his wife was sick. He did not ask for leave on that occasion and he could not say whether he would be fined 3 or 6 pay days. The rule is that if the labourers are absent with leave they lose one day's pay. If absent without leave they suffer a fine for two days. At 12-30 noon the workmen are allowed half an hour's recess. This is considered sufficient. Witness said he partook of meals at 6 in the morning and came early to work overtime. He ate again at 12-30 near the press, and had dinner when he went home in the evening. Last month he earned only eight annas for overtime. No restrictions were made as to going out for a few moments for necessary purposes. He generally received his pay about the 15th of the month. Sometimes he got it before that date and sometimes after. His last pay was given to him on the 14th of September. In the event of his leaving the press it was necessary for him to give fifteen days' notice, which was a practice also adopted by the employers. There was a case in the press the other day in which a man's hand was injured in the machinery, and he received his full pay during the time he was sick. The fines realised went to the Society, but there was no fund for the benefit of aged printers. A dispensary would be very convenient for the operatives.

The next witness was a little boy about 10 or 11, but as he has only been employed since last Saturday it was considered unnecessary to question him.

The Commission on enquiry found that there was no record of the doctor's certificate of age kept in the Press.

Tukaram Babaji, aged 13, and a *Bhundaree* by caste, was the next witness examined. He said he was employed as a ruler in the press for two years, and seemed to be a healthy, well-developed lad. His home was in the zilla, Colaba, where he went on leave for about twelve days. His parents were in his *moolook*, while he lived with his brother in Bombay, who had been employed as a binder, but had since left. He was unmarried, but had no idea when his parents intended getting him married. The wages which he earned Rs. 4 were given by him to his brother, who allowed him 3 or 4 annas. Witness said he worked happily in the press, and was not tired of his work, which he had kept for the last two years. He commenced work at 7 a.m., and knocked off at 6 p.m., working for this time he made two hours as overtime. His proper wages were Rs. 3, but he received Re. 1 for overtime. He never worked as a cotton factory operative. Witness thought Rs. 3 were sufficient for his food. He had not received any training in reading or writing. The work was easy. He sat on a stool and drew the sheets of paper passed by a hand machine. The labourers got a full holiday on Sunday and a half holiday on Saturday, which is granted to them since they make up these hours during the week. Besides these they got ten days as holidays during the year on full-pay, which was allowed them owing to their festivals. On an average the workmen are expected to do 194 hours' work. For any work beyond this overtime was paid. Half an hour's recess was allowed them at 12-30. Besides this witness went out twice a day for about 5 minutes each time. He received his last pay on the 15th of September. Sometimes he got it on the 20th. Witness had

Labourers sometimes go to court for their wages, but witness said he did not know of any particular case. He also stated that the owners should make provisions for injured workmen and considered it necessary to have a dispensary for their treatment.

At 3-30 p.m., the Commission visited the Government Gun Carriage Factory, employing about 419 hands. With the exception of two paid *mistrees* they are all day-labourers paid once a month.

A Parsee, named Sorabjee Nowrojee Polishwalla, was selected. He gave his age as 27, and said he was employed as a turner. He was unmarried and had served for 10 or 12 years. He was born in Bombay, and belonged to the superior class, getting Rs. 1-6 per day, being paid by the number of days he worked. On Sundays he got no pay. On Saturdays he came at 8-30. a.m. the usual hour, and left at 2 p.m. instead of 4-30, which was the regular hour for other days. He received full wages for Saturdays. There were no small boys employed under 12. Boys above 12 worked like other artizans. Witness said that the managers in private firms should treat their labourers as Government treat its servants, *i.e.*, give them four Sundays in the month. Sunday was the best day quite apart from any question of religion for rest. If labourers were given a holiday, it should be one on which no work should be done, such as the cleaning of machinery &c. Witness cleaned his lathe on every Saturday before going home. If he failed to send word to his foreman in the event of his staying away from work, and if he neglects to give a proper reason for his absence he would be fined. Witness deposed that he got an half hour's rest for meals. In going out for other purposes he stops his machine. Each artizan has got a box for his tools. Their wages were paid them from the 5th to the 8th of every month. If he wished to resign it was necessary to give a week's notice and *vice-versa* the Government would give him a week's notice. If he should leave there were other men to take his place. But no presents were given to the foreman by new hands or those who might get an increase of pay. Any artizan injured in the factory who attends a hospital and brings a certificate showing he was under treatment receives his full wages for the period he was absent. If permanently injured the Government finds him some slight occupation so as to allow him a means of living. He gets at the same time his former full pay. Witness further added that it was a very rare occurrence to fine a man in this factory But he did not know what was done with such a fine. No dispensary was attached to the factory for the workmen. Injured persons were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the sick found their own treatment. Fever and cholera mixtures were, however, kept in the factory.

Yesterday morning the Commission visited the Mint by appointment and examined two witnesses, one an adult and the other a boy. It appears that the full hours in the Mint are only seven in the day, and no boy under 12 years is engaged. Besides 52 Sunday holidays the Mint gives all its workmen 35 festival holidays. The work seemed to be much appreciated by the workmen.

This closes the enquiry of the Factory Commission in Bombay. The Commission proceeded by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train last night to Ahmedabad, where the examination of witnesses will commence at 2-30 p. m. to-day, in the Collector's Office. The following three days will be devoted to the visiting of the mills and factories in that city, on the completion of which the Commission will then start for Cawnpore.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN FACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send herewith a copy of the letter I have submitted to the Indian Factory Commission, with a request to publish the same in your issue to-morrow, and oblige—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. B. S. SHROFF.

27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th Oct., 1890.

To the President and Members of the Indian Factory Commission of 1890.

Gentlemen,—Your Commission, having expressed through the daily papers their willingness to receive any questions of suggestions, which may be useful to them in the course of their present inquiry, I respectfully beg leave to submit copies of a rough draft of a scheme for provident medical and pecuniary relief for mill-hands, which I laid before the Bombay public a year ago, with a view to draw attention to that portion of the scheme, bearing directly on question 35 of your Commission. From the way in which the question has been worded, I think the Commission aims at gathering information on two main points, *viz.*, (*a*) whether it is desirable to employ a special medical officer to each mill for the benefit of the mill-hands; and (*b*) if not what other arrangement would meet their requirements. I may be permitted to remark that if the medical aid is to stop short at merely providing medical advice and medicines, I am afraid the sick wants of mill-hands will be but very partially satisfied, and the beneficial results will be in no way commensurate with the amount of money spent. In my humble opinion, it is a matter of considerable importance that instead of the mill-hands receiving medical advice and medicines free of charge at their own homes, in all their acute ailments, they should, if possible, receive these in quarters, where they can be perfectly housed, clothed, and fed, and that can only be done by the establishment of a general hospital of mill-hands, as mentioned in my appended draft scheme. It is a well-known fact that even in health the house accommodation the mill operatives as a class find for themselves is less than what the owners of hack conveyances in Bombay find for their horses and cattle. This statement may be confirmed by the evidence given by the Hon'ble Mr. N. W. Wadia before the last Factory Commission, during the course of which he is reported to have said that huts covering a space of 8 feet by 8 are known to provide sleeping accommodation for nine persons. For this and similar other reasons given in my draft scheme, I respectfully submit for the favourable consideration of your Commission the absolute necessity of providing such a hospital for mill-hands of this city. If, after carefully considering my suggestions and making full enquiries in the matter, amongst those best able to judge of the scheme, if the Commission can see their way to recommend to Government the desirability of paying a proportionate grant towards the maintenance of such a hospital as is suggested, and if the Government can be induced to accept the recommendation, there will be far greater chance of the hospital being established than if the scheme be entirely left in the hands of the mill-owners. At the same time Government will be regarded as having practically shown that sympathy and solicitude for the material welfare of the mill-labourers which has actuated them in appointing the present Commission.

In conclusion, I may mention that some of the ideas expressed in my scheme have latterly found favour with some members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and further I have the permission of Mr. George Cotton, a leading millowner and merchant of this city, to state that some of my recommendations have his entire support.

If required I shall be glad to give evidence before the Commission on question No. 35.—I beg, &c.,

B. S. SHROFF. J. P., L.M.& S.

THE RAJKOT HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appears in your issue of the 10th instant a report of Mr. Ollivant's speech, delivered by him at the prize-distribution in the Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

I see that it is copied from a local paper. I have the authority of Mr. Ollivant, as the accompaniment will show, for saying that it is incorrect in several important parts. What I am chiefly concerned with, however, is the following passage:—"Some of the boys have recited not quite in a way so as to give the right emphasis in the right place, I can quite understand their difficulties, for when I was a boy at school I experienced similar difficulty. I expressly remember having experienced this difficulty in connection with Shakespeare's celebrated pieces, and had to content myself with reading them in prose, having been lost as completely as the boys to-day in the more praiseworthy attempts." What the Political Agent really said on the occasion was very different. And in the first sentence especially, the exact reverse of what the speaker said is stated, because far from being dissatisfied with the emphasis of the reciters, he distinctly complimented them on it.

In justice to the boys, the school, and to me, you will, I hope, do me the favour to insert this short letter in your journal, and thus give me an opportunity to correct a wrong impression created by the inaccuracies herein mentioned.—Yours, &c.,

HEAD MASTER,
Rajkot, 13th Oct. Kathiawar High School,

"STAFF CORPS PROMOTION FUND."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to give notice that we have been asked, and have agreed, to receive subscriptions for the above fund. All subscriptions will be acknowledged direct to subscribers.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay, Oct. 14.

THE JUBILEE DHARMSHALA AT BULDANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, OCT. 13.

THE Jubilee Dharmshala was formally opened on the 10th instant by the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Szczepanski with great *eclat*. A big shamiana with tasteful decorations facing the gate of the Dharmshala was pitched for officials and visitors. The building and its surrounding ground were elegantly decorated with flags, ever-greens, bunting, and festoons. Triumphal arches were erected. The ceremony was very imposing and the gathering large. The following were conspicuous among those present:—Colonel Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner; Kumarshree Harbhamji, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Vikaji, District Superintendent of Police; Khan Bahadur Salamallakhan of Deulghat, Special Magistrate; Rama Baneshingji, of Vana; Messrs. Choubal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Minasse, and Tailor; Rao Saheb Deorao Venayak; Messrs. Paranjpe, Bapooji Hari, Wamanrao Garde, Deshpande, and Jankiram of Sakhli.

Colonel Szczepanski was loudly cheered when he entered the shamiana, and took his seat on a dais. Mr. Garde read the following report on the progress and completion of the building:—Colonel Szczepanski and Gentlemen,—The occasion, which has brought us here together to-day, is the opening of the Jubilee Dharmshala. As you are all aware, this Dharmshala has been built with a view to commemorate the Jubilee of our most beloved and Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress. At a meeting of the principal residents of this place, held on the 1st February, 1887, under the auspices of our late lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, the then officiating Deputy Commissioner, to consider the best way of celebrating her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee, it was unanimously agreed that in addition to the illuminations, fire-works, sports, &c., the occasion should be commemorated by building a "dharmshala." Certainly a better resolution could not have been made, seeing that travellers experience a great difficulty in securing good accommodation here. A subscription list was opened throughout the district, and the people with their true loyalty gave their contributions most willingly. Prominently among them may be mentioned the following:—Messrs. Gopalsa, Rampratap, Amrutrao, and Jankiram of Sakhli. The total sum subscribed was originally Rs. 1,600, to which Government added Rs. 2,000. The total sum collected thus came to Rs. 3,600, of this Rs. 560 were spent in illuminations, &c., and a sum of Rs. 3,040 was available for the Dharmshala. The foundation-stone of this building was laid by Mrs. Obbard, in the presence of a large gathering, and the work progressed for some time through the efforts of Mr. S. H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner, but had to be stopped for two years for want of funds. The credit of bringing the work to completion is entirely due to our popular Deputy Commissioner Colonel Szczepanski, ably assisted by Kumarshree Harbhamji. The additional funds required were willingly paid by the people, and the work progressed. Our thanks are due to the subscribers for their liberal help and to our painstaking local fund supervisor Mr. K. M. Dapke, for his unsparing exertions in bringing to completion this work which will be the means of keeping alive the memory of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. Gentlemen we must express our gratitude to Colonel Szczepanski for the great interest he always takes in all that conduces to the welfare of the people. It will not be long before we shall have to thank him again for giving us a plentiful supply of water—the want of which has been so badly felt here. Now a word about this building. It is very beautifully and strongly built. It has two spacious rooms, three large verandahs, and is very conveniently situated with the bazar in close proximity, and a tank behind. So that travellers will not only find themselves well-housed, but will be within easy reach of food and water. To-day, gentlemen, you see the building complete with a marble stone in the centre of the arch, with the name of our esteemed Deputy Commissioner engraved on it. Gentlemen, I now, on your behalf, request Colonel Szczepanski to declare this dharmshala open.

The substance of the above report was read to the meeting by Mr. Deshpande in Marathi.

Khan Bahadur Salamullakhan then read an able lecture in Urdu, convincing the audience of the untold advantages to India under the British Government during the reign of the Queen-Empress. He also emphasized the gratitude which India as a whole owes to England for the material progress which Indians have made towards civilisation.

Colonel Szczepanski's reply was eloquent and suitable. he told the audience that "After duly celebrating her Majesty's Jubilee the balance of the Government grant was, under certain conditions, available for any work of public utility to commemorate the event." He also expressed his approval of the measure which has brought this building into existence, and said: "It was wisely decided to erect the building, which has now been completed, and which we are about to open." He then acknowledged the liberality of some of the prominent subscribers in these terms:—"On the motion of a committee elected for the purpose subscriptions were liberally given. In this connection I may mention the names of Gopalsa and Rampratap of Chikhli, Amrutrao of Chandol, and Jankiram of Sakhli as specially conspicuous. I must however, congratulate all who subscribed on having contributed to a really useful project." Speaking of the building the gallant Colonel said: "The building is good, the site excellent, and I am sure that this serai will prove of great benefit to those who have to make short visits to Buldana." Concluding he said: "There has been some delay in completing the building, but that has now been accomplished owing to the energy of my friend, Kumar Harbhamji. I have great pleasure in now declaring the building open." Amidst loud cheering the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to the gate of the Dharmshala to open the door, which was locked by a beautiful silver lock, with the following inscription on it:—"Jubilee Dharmshala, opened by Colonel Szczepanski, October, 1890."

After the distribution of pan, flower, atar, gulab, three cheers were given for the Empress. Mr. Vikaji proposed three cheers for the Colonel, which were heartily given by all spectators, and the gathering dispersed.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

NOTHING has yet been settled about the provision of the link between the East Coast Railway at Cuttack, and the system of railway, in Bengal, writes the *Madras Mail*. But there is every reason to believe that it will be made, and that the East Coast line will proceed in a north-easterly direction from Cuttack to Balasore, Midnapore, and Budge Budge to Calcutta. But another line is already in contemplation which will bring Cuttack into connection with the Bengal-Nagpur line. The branch of that line will, it is proposed, start from Panchpara, and run to Sambulpur, and by the south bank of the Mahanadi to Khurda and the sea-port of Pooree, with a branch from Khurda to Cuttack if the East Coast line does not connect those places. The length of this line would be 267 miles, and the cost about 260 lakhs, including the bridging of the rivers Bonum, Mahanadi, and Tel. A large pilgrim traffic is expected. The Commissioner of Orissa says:—"From whatever point of the Barakur and Nagpur line the branch railway to Cuttack starts, it is certain that both from a political and an economical point of view the gain to the country would be enormous. That the line will pay there cannot be the slightest doubt; it will attract an immense number of pilgrims from Bengal, Upper and Central India, it will monopolise a large portion of the trade that is now being carried on with great difficulty and at enormous cost by land and water; trade and commerce will spring up where it is not now thought of, and a vast extent of country now lying unoccupied and useless for all practical purposes will be utilised."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th October, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	85
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions, of Wind*	NW, N, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	127
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	9·58
" " year	63·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th October	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THERE is no doubt, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, that the industries of Japan have improved considerably during late years, but so far no tables have been prepared showing what advance has been made. However, according to statistics at the disposal of our industrial circles for the three years ending in 1888, as examined by Mr. Sakai Suketaro, a professor of engineering, the number of firms, workmen, steam engines and their horsepower, the number of mills and their horsepower, capital receipts, payment and profits are as follow:—Now in 1886 there were 1,009 firms employing more than 10 workmen and with a capital of over 1,000 *yen*, the actual number of workmen and temporary hands employed by them being 281,870. The number of steam engines was 424 and their horsepower 3,633, while the number and horsepower of mills (water) were 539 and 990 respectively. The aggregate amount of capital invested was *yen* 13,713,662, while the the receipts and payments came up to *yen* 14,745,858 and *yen* 13,529,434 respectively. Dividing these and classifying them according to the different prefectures, we see that Gifu has the largest number of firms, 133; Nagano coming next with 119 and then Tokyo with 95, but Akita lays claim to the largest number of hands employed, it having 26,473, being followed by Nagano and Osaka. For the number of engines and watermills in use Nagano stands first, having 214 of the former and 316 of the latter, Gifu and Fukuoka coming next. Tokyo stands first for the amount of capital invested, the sum being *yen* 2,781,110, Akita, Osaka and Nagano following in the order named, while the last named city is to the fore for its receipts, these totalling *yen* 3,123, 447, Tokyo and Osaka being next, but the largest profits were obtained by Tokyo—*yen* 271,780. In the Hokkaido and fourteen other prefectures the receipts were inadequate to pay expenses, but taking it altogether the average profit was 9 per cent per annum. In 1887 the firms and workshops had increased to 1,446, and the number of workmen to 137, 632, but the other hands employed showed a decrease of 89,915. The number of engines increased to 639 and their horse power to 5,182, and the number of water mills and their horse-power to 755 and 1,415 respectively. Capital invested also increased to *yen* 21,855, 874, and receipts and payments to *yen* 18,943,602 and *yen* 18,005,628. Subtracting the payment from the gross receipts, we obtain *yen* 937,974 as profit. Comparing these figures with those for the previous year we see there is an increase of 930 firms, 50,000 workmen, 432 engines and mills, and 1,529 horsepower; Nagano making use of the largest number of engines, being followed by Fukuoka, Osaka and Tokyo. The increase of capital was *yen* 8,172,312, receipts *yen* 4,197,749 and payments *yen* 4,476,194, but the profits show a decrease of *yen* 278,464, which is equal to 45 per cent of the aggregate capital. In 1888, the following were the number of the respective items, viz., firms and workshops 1365, workmen 109,633, other hands 95,489, engines 698 horsepower 7,382, mills 754, horsepower 1,068. The capital invested was *yen* 22,641,269, receipts *yen* 20,155, 219 and payments *yen* 17,857,641, giving *yen* 2,297,578 as profit, which shows a considerable difference as compared with the previous year. The number of workshops which had engines set up was 349, and mills 392. Last year 957 engines were in course of erection.

In a report upon the agriculture of the consular district of St. Petersburg Mr. Michel, the British Consul at that port, refers especially to the efforts now being made by the Russian Government to improve the agricultural condition of the Empire. Amongst the projects contemplated or actually in course of execution are the establishment of grain elevators at the principal ports and at certain interior railway stations, the revision and reduction of railway rates for the carriage of agricultural produce to the outports and the stations on the land frontier, the organisation of a system of money advances against grain deposited in the elevators, the increase of agricultural schools, and the making of good roads, as feeders to the railways. Greater attention is being paid to arresting the spread of cattle diseases, and with a view to encouraging the exportation of fresh and salted beef, pork, and other farm produce the Imperial Minister of Domains has sent a special agent abroad for the purpose of appointing at the principal ports of Western Europe agents to whom Russian exporters may entrust the sale of their products. The shipment from Russia of carcases of pigs to this country, as well as of butter, poultry, eggs, and other farm produce, and even of game, is steadily increasing, but whether this fact is due to the measures referred to by Mr. Michel is not stated.

Advices from Philadelphia describe the Pennsylvania anthracite coal trade as in a much healthier condition than at any previous period this year. Reports from all quarters testified to an improving tendency. "There is," says the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, "considerable inquiry for coal, and the demand for the domestic sizes is daily increasing. The controlling influences appear to now have the anthracite trade well in hand, and the larger producing interests are working in better harmony. The prices for coal are firmer, and an advance on the 1st proximo is confidently expected. All of the furnace sizes being produced are going directly into consumption, and the stocks of the domestic sizes which have been accumulating for several months past are being reduced in supplying the increased demand for them. The small steam sizes are plentiful, and consequently are not so firm in price." The total output of anthracite coal this year up to September 6, the date to which the statistics had been complied, was 22,587,070 tons, or 553,260 tons less than for the corresponding period last year.

It is a curious fact that a good many French manufacturers are actually preparing to send samples of their productions to the Moscow Exhibition, which is to be held next year. The conduct of the Russian Government, expressed in its tariff policy, says as plainly even as does the M'Kinley Bill with reference to the United States that foreign products are not wanted; and yet a serious announcement comes from a French source that French industries are expected to profit by the exhibition of their products at Moscow. The movement has even received a sort of official sanction, a Committee having been appointed for the purpose of arranging for a special exhibition of French production at Moscow, at the head of which is placed as president M. Teisserene de Bort, a senator who in 1878 was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Still further, the French Chambers of Commerce have addressed pressing appeals of the manufacturers in their various districts to send contributions to the Moscow exhibition. A circular despatched to its members from the Chamber of Commerce at Elbeuf describes the effort to establish a French section as a "patriotic manifestation."

The silk crop of Asiatic Turkey has this year been unusually abundant, thanks partly to favourable weather and partly to the use of the Pasteur method of dealing with the silkworm disease. This bit of good fortune is of considerable importance to Turkey. Prices of silk are rising, and as the exports of this material in the shape of fibre and of cocoons are second in aggregate value only to raisins, and exceed £1,000,000 per annum, the good harvest of this year may be expected to give some impetus to Turkish trade. A correspondent writing from Broussa on September 4, states that owing to the revival of the raw silk industry there the aspect of the town has completely changed within the last ten years. The cultivation of the mulberry-tree has greatly extended, and the silk spinning factories are busily at work. There is still much possibility of extension, and too much praise can hardly be given to the local firms who have laboured steadily to introduce the Pasteur treatment. The old breed of silkworms, which had disappeared, has been brought in again from Bagdad. Government aid is required, however, in order to encourage private efforts towards the improvement and extension of the silk-producing industry.

"Credit Institutions, their Functions and Organisation" is the title of a work just issued from the printing office of the Public Works Department of Mexico. The author is Don Joaquin D. Casasus, Professor of Political Economy, and one of the three experts who were chosen to compile the Commercial Code of Mexico. Senor Casasus in his preface defends the views which he has considered most conducive to the permanent progress of the country. An idea of the ground covered by Senor Casasus may be gathered from the headings of the various chapters of his work. The book contains numerous references to such authorities as John Stuart Mill, Henry Dunning M'Leod, Henry Thornton, G. J. Goschen, John Hutchinson, Clement Jaglar, Stanley Jevons, and Courcelle Seneuil, and we infer from these references that the author is in favour of Free Trade.

Advices are just to hand of the result of the tenders for the supply of 50,000 kilogrammes of fine silver for the Spanish mint, in connection with which purchases were recently made in the London market. The tenders were opened at the Ministry of Finance in Madrid on Saturday morning last. The total amount offered was 130,000 kilogrammes, and the tender accepted provisionally as being the most advantageous was that of the Bank of Spain for 50,000 kilogrammes at the price of 208·23 pesetas the kilogramme, or in all 10,410,500 pesetas. The maximum price fixed by the Finance Minister was 209·50 pesetas.

THE FOREST: ITS HYGIENIC VALUE.

THAT floods follow the reckless destruction of forests, that they diminish in frequency and in volume when replanting has restored the atmospheric equilibrium, are, writes the *Lancet*, facts acknowledged nowhere more frankly than in Austro-Hungary and Italy, where the annual "Ueberschwemmung" or "fiumara" has long been traced to improvident tree-felling, and where legislative enactment in the re-afforesting of districts is tardily checking the evil at its source. An example of how the bane is produced and how it yields to the proper antidote is furnished by Savoy and Nice—a region visited annually with inundations of increasing intensity till 1861, when it was ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, who forthwith began to restore the woods of which its hillsides had been stripped, and succeeded so well that its present equipoise between rainfall and evaporation renders drought or flood alike a rare and exceptional phenomenon.

The value of the forest in preventing such frightful atmospheric vicissitudes as the sudden and prolonged downpours which periodically bring ruin and death to the riversides of Austria, Hungary, and Italy is not its only title to the consideration of State Medicine. It has a hygienic importance of its own, not only for the air we breathe, but for the soil on which we live. This was admirably set forth at the International Congress just closed at Vienna on the Land and Forest in their Economic Bearings, where Professor Ebermayer of Munich read a carefully thought-out and lucidly-expressed paper on the "Hygienic Worth of Woods." He declines to endorse the traditional induction that the atmosphere of the forest has proportionally more oxygen and less carbon than that of the treeless plain. His long and patient researches failed to elicit confirmation of this theory, finding as he did that, comparatively speaking, the wooded area was not more rich in oxygen than the non-wooded. Planting the thoroughfares of great cities with trees effects, he maintains, no chemical improvement in the air, but it has a most beneficial result on the soil. Vegetable growth prevents the evolution of noxious gases, and wherever trees are grouped together in considerable quantity, there we find bacterial development minimised. Miquel, for instance, observed that the air in the centre of Paris contains, on an average, 3910 bacteria per cubic metre, while the air in the parks of that city contains, on an average, only 425. Trees, moreover, act as barriers against trying winds and air currents, the careful planting of special spots having made residence possible where formerly none but the robust could live. In populous cities they intercept and detain in their foliage the grosser particles—as of soot and street dust—which are apt to load the air. Not only so, but they shade the soil; they make and keep it cool: they afford a grateful shelter in summer; and their verdure soothes like an eye-douche.

But, away from towns and cities, the forest region has a hygienic value peculiar to itself. Its atmosphere, relatively richer in ozone than that of the unwooded plain, has a neutralising power over septic gases, and its influence on the neurotic patient is found by physicians to be favourable precisely from this property. On jaded systems, enfeebled by brain-fag, the air, the scenery, the stillness of the forest have—not less than the ocean, with its silent highways—a sedative while greatly exhilarating virtue. Who has not experienced, says Professor Ebermayer, a tranquillising yet exalting impression in the dome-shaped forest canopy, with its stem-like pillars, its glades stretching down in the form of cathedral aisles, its hundredfold gradations of green flecked with light and shadow, its solemn quietude, like that of some religious sanctuary? Who has not felt his spirits soothed, his emotions tempered, his sentiments ennobled, in such an atmosphere and in such a scene? The first beginning of psychical disturbance, he maintains, have been effectively becalmed by moving the patient to the vicinity of these asylums of nature; nor can we forget what Byron gained from "Ravenna's immemorial wood," or Milton from the forest scenes he had transferred to "Comus."

The soil of the woodland is, hygienically considered, far superior to that of the tilled field. The processes of agriculture, with their artificial and natural dressings, almost equally with the accompaniments of aggregate life in cities, convert rural and urban localities into bacterial preserves. Nicolaier in 1885 found in the upper strata of the soil of Gottingen a bacillus-swarming earth, which, introduced hypodermically into mice, hedgehogs, and puppies, was followed by the characteristic tetanus, with fatal results. Fungi of every kind, Professor Ebermayer holds, are more congenial to the treeless plain than to the woodland, all the virtues of which latter are due to the soil purification induced by vegetable growth. It is this effect on the ground occupied by cities that makes urban plantation so healthful an adjunct; not, as he repeatedly affirms, from the chemical changes that trees effect in the atmosphere. In proof of this he invoked the testimony of Von Pettenkofer, who found that in the cholera districts of Bengal the soldiers encamped in the Mango woodland remained untouched by the epidemic which raged fiercely in the open; and that in America the fugitives from yellow fever who took refuge in the needleforests escaped all touch of the disease. Into the relations of woods to malaria he forebore to enter, reserving the subject for another occasion. Meanwhile, he concluded his memoir with an emphatic exhortation to the Governments of Central Europe in particular "Protect your forests, that thereby you may protect yourselves."

MAHOMEDANS AND THE STAGE.

THE following letter appears in the *Homeward Mail* of September 22:—

My Dear Sir,—In May last I took the opportunity of addressing you a correspondence on the subject of the lately attempted representation of "The Prophet" on the French stage, and the protest which his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador in Paris had been compelled to lodge against the same. Your issue of June 6 last gave insertion to my communication as aforesaid, and the kind remarks with which you introduced the same proved a source of great satisfaction to my co-religionists in India.

At that time I was dealing directly with an attempt in a foreign country to introduce on the stage for the purposes of amusement characters and personages held in the highest veneration by the Mahomedans, and in connection therewith informed your readers that the announcement of such an attempted sacrilege had produced such a ferment in remote India that theatres in general had been boycotted by the Mahomedans in Bombay, the only place in India where such places are generally patronised by my co-religionists. I also informed you at the same time that a very similar attempt had been made in Calcutta four years ago by a Hindu playwright, which had aroused the alarm and indignation of the Mahomedan community—to be finally allayed by the abandonment of the representation and the suppression of the book.

Little did I then think that the evil which we Mahomedans so much dreaded would raise its head in England itself. I see now from the papers that the copyright of the suppressed French play has been acquired by English dramatists, and that an English translation of the same will be presented to the British public by eminent dramatic artists. I can assure you that this news has been received by the Indian Mussulmans with the greatest regret and surprise. Amongst the European Powers her Majesty the Queen of England rules over the largest number of Mahomedan subjects, and the number of Mahomedans sojourning in Britain, though small, is not less than the number dwelling in France. The English papers have directly and mediately a large circulation in India, and every important or interesting item of English news is perused by a small circle of readers in English and a very large number of readers in the vernacular through the translations and summaries furnished by the indigenous press. Taken all round, the production of the forbidden play on the boards of the English stage will be more widely known and regretted than would have been the case with a French production. Her Majesty's Government have been always alive to the political importance of avoiding any injury to the religious feelings of the subject Indian races, and I trust that far-seeing and temperate men, of all parties, whether in office or out of it, will cooperate in preventing contemplated outrage. Ordinarily, the matter might not have any importance attached to it in the eyes of the British public, but the French incident, the Turkish protest, and the agitation which even then spread up to India, should open the eyes of all thinking men to the inadvisability of allowing such representations to take place.—Yours sincerely,

ABDOOL LUTEEF.

Calcutta, September 2, 1890.

IN connection with the approaching visit of the Emperor William to Vienna, it is stated that the Mayor's officiousness in spending for the city 50,000 florins upon decorations was by no means a pleasant surprise for the Emperor Francis Joseph, who had merely intended to invite the German Emperor for the Styrian hunting, as he has always invited the King of Saxony, and his Bavarian relations. Now, if the entry is to be so grand an affair, the programme of amusements will have to be proportionately magnificent, and a repetition of the heavy expenses of two years ago will have to be incurred at a time when the Emperor has many charitable demands to meet.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET IN 1890.

STATISTICS are published regarding the doings of cricketers in the season which closed on Saturday (Sept. 20th). The matches included in making up the tables are:—(1) The inter-county matches of Gloucestershire, Kent, Lancashire, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Yorkshire; (2) the chief fixtures of Oxford and Cambridge Universities; (3) the whole of the contests with the Australians; (4) the fixtures of the M.C.C. with the counties named and the Universities; and, lastly, the other important matches, such as Gentlemen *vs.* Players and North *vs.* South. As the Australians played four matches with second-class counties, their figures are not quite comparable with those of the English players. As a matter of fact, however, their batting averages are not improved by including these matches. On the whole the batting averages are satisfactory. The score of 703 for nine wickets, made by Cambridge University against Sussex, creates a record so far as English first-class cricket is concerned. There are only two other occasions on which over 500 runs were registered, Notts in May scoring 590 against Sussex, while a month later the Players ran up a score of 526 against the Australians. The Sussex total of 24, against Lancashire, at Old Trafford (including two extras,) was the poorest one of 1890 in important contests. Next to this comes the 27 of Lord Sheffield's eleven, made against the Australians at the beginning of the season.

Mr. H. T. Hewett, the captain of the Somersetshire Eleven (who has batted just eight times in first-class matches,) is first in the batting averages with an average of exactly 43. For actual merit, however, his figures will not compare with those of Shrewsbury, who, despite the fact that he has been out of form during the last six weeks, has the splendid average of 41·26 for thirty-eight completed innings. Gunn, too, fell off considerably during August, although his three-figure innings for the M.C.C. at Lord's, in September, pulled him up considerably. He comes third with an average of 34·48, and is followed by Mr. Patterson with 34·20, Dr. W. G. Grace was handicapped considerably during the early part of the season by a bad knee; but this fact notwithstanding, he comes out with the excellent figures of 28·38. The doctor has played more innings than any other Englishman this season. He batted fifty-five times; Ulyett and Gunn batted fifty-three times, and Peel fifty-two. Able's average (30·46) is a slightly better one than that of last year. Mr. Cranston, Mr. Webbe, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Llewellyn Paul, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Walter Read all have averages of over 25. Only two of the Australian cricketers' averages exceed 20.

The professionals had matters much their own way in bowling, although the amateurs, after several years of great weakness, have improved considerably. The first place is occupied by a player who has taken part in very few first-class matches—Harrison—whose reappearance in the Yorkshire team was a somewhat sensational one. The best performance, considering the number of innings, is that of Briggs, the Lancashire professional, who has obtained 158 wickets at a cost of 12·34 each. The smallest of fractions only separates the Lancashire professional from Attewell, who is closely followed by Sharpe, whose record for a second season player is certainly a very remarkable one. Lohmann, the only English bowler who has captured over 200 wickets, occupies thirteenth position, and although he has disposed of eighteen more batsmen than in 1889, his average has been but slightly increased thereby: Peel has taken 172 wickets for an average of just over 13. Thirty bowlers took their wickets at average cost of less than 17 runs.

As was almost inevitable, the match at Manchester between an Eleven of England and the Australians ended on Saturday (20 ult.) in a draw. The match was remarkable for the fine batting of Dr. Barrett, who scored 170 for once out, and for a remarkably fine innings of 56, made in twenty-five minutes by Mr. Lyons in the second innings of the Colonists. Gunn and Peel were the two batsmen on the home side to distinguish themselves. The latter carried out his bat for 55. Gunn, in the Australians' second innings, kept wicket, Sherwin having injured his hand. Mr. Ferris and Attwell were the most successful bowlers. This match brought the first-class season of 1890 to a close. For the present reference can only be made to the doings of the Australian cricketers, who have so greatly disappointed cricket-lovers by their play. The team contained many new men, and, with the exception of Dr. Barrett and Mr. Charlton, they have not sustained the reputation they brought with them from Australia. Mr. S. P. Jones, who had been to this country before, and was known as a good batsman, failed altogether this season. Mr. Jones's failure was in great measure due to ill-health. Never before has an Australian team coming to this country done so badly; indeed, for the first time on record, they have lost more games than they have won. Altogether thirty-eight matches were played, of which thirteen were won, sixteen lost, and nine drawn—a record inferior to that possessed by the 1888 team, which in turn showed a distinct falling-off from former tours. Mr. Murdoch heads the batting averages for all matches, and also has the highest aggregate, Dr. Barrett being second. In representative contests Mr. Lyons is first and Mr. Murdoch second. Messrs. Turner and Ferris have far and away the best bowling figures of the tour. Perhaps the best performances of the Australians were in the two matches against England, and though they lost both, the Eleven on each occasion showed their very best form, and in estimating what they have done, these two defects in which the vanquished shared the honours with the winners should not be forgotten. On the other hand, four of their victories were gained over second-class county elevens, and they were also several times defeated by second-class teams. Their chief victories were over Lord Sheffield's Eleven, Surrey, Lancashire, Kent, Gloucestershire, and Lord Londesborough's Eleven.

Of the Englishmen who have played against the Australians none have so distinguished themselves as has Gunn, the famous Notts' batsman, whose 228 at Lord's for the M. C. C. is a record against colonial bowling. Gunn's average against the Australians is 46·14, Mr. Streatfeild, who played six times only against the colonists, having an average of 57.1. Mr. O'Brien's average is 43·2, and Hall's 38·2. Dr. W. G. Grace really comes next to Gunn, for he batted nineteen times against the Australians, and has an average of 29·14. Seven other batsmen have averages of over 20·0 against Australian bowling. Flowers, Pallett, Briggs, and Martin took their Australian wickets at a cost of less than 12 runs each, Flowers took 25 for 9·12.

JEROME K. JEROME AT HOME.

A LITTLE beyond the barracks is the huge building of yellow brick with red stripes known as Chelsea-gardens. A door stands invitingly open, with the humorous announcement that trespassers will be prosecuted. This statement is evidently intended to rouse a spirit of contradiction in the human breast, or else to lure one on to mounting the 90 steps which intervene between the ground floor and the suite of rooms of the English Mark Twain. The walls of this ascent are painted a cheerful blue, while a plum-colored dado checks the lightheartedness which would otherwise be inspired by such a pleasing color. Once within Mr. Jerome's drawing-room, the plumcolored dado is forgotten. Over the trees facing the house all London can be seen. Almost opposite, and a little to the right, is the Tower House, wherein dwells Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dacre. To the left, the river shines like a silver streak in the sun, and beyond the river in the far distance is the Crystal Palace.

The "Interesting Personality" of Mr. Jerome is, says the interviewer of the *Magazine and Book Review*, at this moment clad in light trousers, slippers, a boating jacket and eye-glasses. He might have stepped in from some secluded bower after a nap. In reality, he has been sleeping off the effects of a long stretch of work extending from six o'clock to lunch time. His brown hair is rumpled over his broad high forehead, somewhat deep-set grey eyes looked out with a kindly glance from beneath heavily hanging brows. He has a thick, drooping moustache, good straight nose, and rather large head for a man of medium height. Greetings are exchanged; he flings the casement wide; and in the refreshing breeze we sit and talk of many things, the sunlight dancing over the dainty room, with its soft cushioned chairs, picturesque photographs, and delicate water-colors on the walls. Mr. Jerome is a little bit ruffled. His "copy," the "Diary of

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Royal Naval Exhibition was held on Sept. 23 at 6, Craig's Court. Admiral Sir William Dowell was elected chairman, and Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart vice-chairman of the general committee. Mr. Edmund H. Lloyd, manager to the Royal Military Exhibition, was appointed manager. Messrs. Harlett and Co., St. Martin's Lane, were appointd bankers. The guarantee fund was announced as 33,705*l.* After several additions had been made to the various sub-committees and other business transacted the meeting was adjourned.

In *Murray's Magazine* for September there is an article by Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot on the "Probable Effects of an Attempted Invasion of England." The writer contends that such an invasion could not be carried out without England being fully warned beforehand, in which view he is confirmed by Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, who expresses a decided opinion "that any such project would meet the same fate as the Invincible Armada of 1588." But Captain Eardley-Wilmot warns us that a blockade of these coasts is a much more feasible matter, and that this would involve a stoppage of our chief food-supplies. No one, of course, supposes that an attempt would be made in peace-time to invade our shores. But it is the improbable which so often occurs in war, and who can say what might and might not happen if our much-talked-of First Army Corps were to take the field, and were to suffer as it might do, a big disaster? To contend that under such circumstances invasion is impossible, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, only tends to lull the country into a condition of false security.

The last annual report of the Army Temperance Association, observes the *British Medical Journal*, records some facts of deep medical hygienic interest. There has been an increase during the year of 1,346 abstainers. In seventy-two regiments and batteries, with a total complement of 40,034 men, there were 10,163 enrolled in the temperance society, or 24·5 per cent. Of these latter none appeared before a general, two in 1,000 before a district, one in 1,000 before a regimental court-martial; 41 in 1,000 were treated in hospital; and the mortality was only three per 1,000. Such returns afford strong testimony of the healthfulness of habits of temperance in hot climates, and not seldom under unpropitious circumstances. The actual money value of the increasing sobriety of our Indian soldiers, in heightening the efficiency of the force as a fighting power, is by no means inconsiderable.

"A Poor Super" writes:—On the opening of Drury Lane Theatre with the drama of *A Million of Money*, I was taken on as a super at a salary of 9*s.* per week. To-night I, with a number of others, was cut out, whilst over fifty soldiers are retained. These men are all struck off duty in their battalions and are so employed that they earn good wages independent of their regimental pay. Answer may be made that trained men are required for the production of the piece. Granted, but everyone will admit that Army Reserve men are just as competent to go through their facings as their brothers who are serving with the colours, and I am sure that if the men of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards were aware that they are taking away food from the mouths of the little children of their late comrades, they would be the very first to stand off.

Would it not be better, asks the *Globe*, to relegate the Whitehead torpedo to its proper sphere? In first-class torpedo-boats for coast defence, in torpedo-ships—carrying torpedo-boats which she can hoist out and in—to accompany fleets, and in submerged batteries for the defence of harbours, the Whitehead torpedo would be most usefully placed; but to sacrifice space, cut holes in armour, destroy well-designed ships, and expend thousands of pounds by placing in ships weapons which their captains would hesitate to allow above the water-line when in action, seems mischievous and futile.

The estimated cost of the new armoured battle-ship Hood, which has been commenced at Chatham Dockyard, is £600,000, which sum does not include the cost of her armament of 69-ton guns. The new vessel, which is the largest of her class built at Chatham, is intended to be the most powerful of the Admiral type of ships. She will have a displacement of 14,150 tons, being nearly 4,000 tons in excess of the Rodney, the last of her class built at Chatham. The Hood's machinery will give the vessel a speed, with the engines working at forced draught, of 20 knots per hour. It is intended that the new vessel shall be ready for launching some time next year.

Vice-Admiral C. Wells was recently presented, on his promotion, at Simon's Bay, with a handsome admiral's flag. The presentation was made on his flagship the Raleigh, on the deck of which all the officers and seamen had assembled to welcome Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Wells. The master-at-arms, as the senior petty officer, read an appropriate address congratulating Mrs. Wells on her recovery to health, and expressing regret at the Vice-Admiral having to sever his connection with the squadron after a command of between two and three years, during which time he had won universal respect and esteem. The youngest lad in the ship then handed to Mrs. Wells the flag subscribed for by petty officers and seamen, and Mrs. Wells cordially shook hands with the youngest and oldest representatives of the men. The Vice-Admiral also acknowledged the presentation, referring in handsome terms to his successor. The flag contains over 80 yards of silk, and is beautifully worked.

A Naples correspondent writes on Sept. 17:—The Mediterranean Squadron has arrived in Naples. One division of it went to Spezia, and left it direct for this port; the other visited Maddalena, and was therefore delayed in its course. The Benbow and the Undaunted, attended by the Scout, put in on Saturday, and are now lying off Santa Lucia. The Victoria, carrying the admiral's flag, and the other ships of the squadron, are anchored off Castellamare. At Santa Lucia, too, is the Chilian corvette, the Abtao. Judging from the reports of the Naples journals, one might have supposed that the actual commander of the squadron had been superseded, as one states that Admiral Hopkins was on board the Victoria, while another reports that Admiral Popkins was in command. As it is, however, Vice-Admiral Hoskins is still the able and popular commander. The bluejackets are enjoying their visit to this lovely bay enthusiastically, and the weather, which is perfect, favours them in the high degree. During the last fortnight the thermometer has fallen 14 deg. of Fahrenheit, so that, instead of being roasted under the burning rays of the sun, we are now enjoying a delicious English summer temperature. Whatever may have been the reason for the Admiral anchoring at Castellamare it is far superior to Naples at this season; the air is purer, the country, full of attractions, is close at hand, and the summer birds have not yet taken flight. The port regulations, however, do not permit more than a certain number of vessels to lie off Naples, and the ground, so to speak, was already occupied before the arrival of the Admiral.

The Admiralty have asked the dockyard authorities at Sheerness whether arrangements can be made at that establishment for building a new second-class cruiser, which is to be named the Charybdis. The proposed vessel has been designed by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, and is to have a displacement of 4,360 tons. It is intended to fit her with triple expansion engines, estimated to develop 9,000 horse-power under forced draught, with a measured mile speed of 20 knots, and 7,000 horse-power under natural draught, with a speed of 18·5 knots. Her armament will consist of two 6-inch breechloading guns, eight 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, and nine 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns, together with a strong equipment of torpedoes. The Charybdis is to have a displacement of 760 tons in excess of that of the Brilliant—the largest vessel ever built at Sheerness yard. Her length between perpendiculars will be 320 feet. The slip was extended 80 feet at the end of last year, when the Brilliant, which is 300 feet in length, was begun. There is no dock at Sheerness yard long enough to accommodate second-class cruisers, and plans have been forwarded to the Admiralty for extending No. 3 dock so as to render it available for the largest type of second-class cruisers. Orders have been received at Pembroke Dockyard for the building of another cruiser of the Cambrian type, which will be named the Flora. As the Pearl cruiser also is to be finished at this yard, the hands will be fully employed.

THERE is, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is told, something more than mere rumour in the statement that President Carnot may visit Her Majesty the Queen within the next twelve months. A difficulty, however, arises in the supposed absence of any legal arrangements for the President quitting France. Next year would be indeed distinguished in the records of London society if at one period the German Emperor, and, at another, President Carnot, were welcomed in the streets of the English capital.

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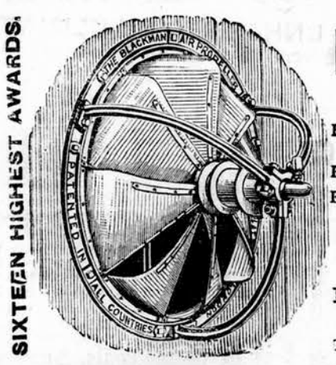

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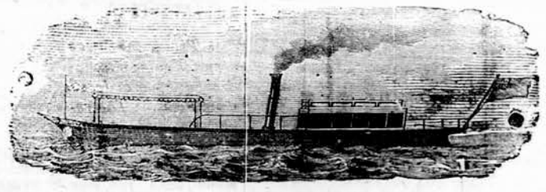

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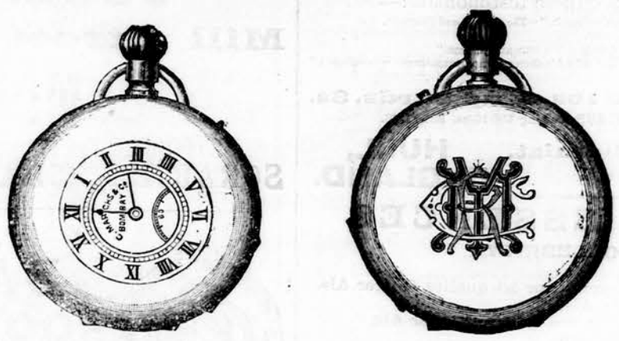

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